

**RESULTS REVIEW  
AND  
RESOURCE REQUEST  
(R4)**



**USAID/HONDURAS**

**MAY 1999**

## **Please Note:**

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**USAID/HONDURAS  
MEMORANDUM**



**DATE:** May 21, 1999

**TO:** **Mark L. Schneider, LAC/AA**

**FROM:** Elena Brineman, USAID/Honduras

**SUBJECT:** Submission of Honduras Results Review and  
Resource Request for Fiscal Year 2001

USAID/Honduras hereby submits its Results Review and Resource Request for Fiscal Year 2001. The attached document provides a review of progress achieved over the last year and provides the justification for resources requested as part of the normal budget process for FY-2001.

Hurricane Mitch has totally changed the context for development in Honduras and the devastation left in its wake requires major changes in the USAID/Honduras program. Mission progress toward its objectives was heavily affected by Mitch and the requirements of reconstruction call for dramatic increases in resources and effort. We propose some directions for a major update of the Mission strategy to be submitted before next year's R4 that should form the basis for a new management contract focused on the process of hurricane reconstruction in Honduras. This revised strategy will incorporate the strategic direction and activities outlined in the Mission's Hurricane Reconstruction Special Objective and integrate it with other resources in a medium/long-term strategy.

Though this revised strategy will rely heavily on expected supplemental funds, it will also require additional budget resources, significantly beyond the level of pre-Mitch operating year budgets, in the out years of the strategy when supplemental funds will have been expended for short-term priorities. We have anticipated those needs in our budget request for FY-2001 in this R-4.

The hurricane reconstruction effort also has major implications for Mission staffing and operating expenses. The Mission has proposed an increase of 26 positions to carry out this major increase in programming, and may require more. This total does not include all possible in-country long-term positions required by other agencies working on hurricane reconstruction. A corresponding increase in operating expense funds is needed. We also need assurances that sufficient OE resources will be forthcoming this year to cover the expenditures made already to respond to the crisis and move forward on the reconstruction effort.

The reconstruction effort presents a major challenge for the months and years ahead but also presents a real opportunity, as you have emphasized in the past, to move beyond merely restoring the status quo toward the transformation of Honduran society. We have already begun to make a major contribution to such a transformation. To do so we must count on the resources needed to carry out the program, including the operating expense and program resources needed to complement supplemental funds. We appreciate your support in this effort.

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## I. OVERVIEW

In late October, 1998, Honduras suffered the brunt of Hurricane Mitch as one of the largest category 5 hurricanes in history stalled for more than 48 hours off the country's northern coast and then moved inland, slowly cutting a swath across the country to a point just north of the capital, Tegucigalpa, and then west into Guatemala. The constant heavy rains for nearly a week created severe flooding throughout the country that caused whole towns, neighborhoods, and crops to be washed away or covered with water and mud. Hurricane Mitch caused staggering levels of destruction and dislocation throughout Honduras and has been termed by many as the largest natural disaster ever to hit the Western Hemisphere. The Government of Honduras (GOH) estimates that more than 5,000 people died due to the storm. Up to a third of Honduras' six million people were dislocated and over one million were at least temporarily uprooted from their homes or livelihood. Honduran President Carlos Flores put the damage in historical perspective, "Overall, what was destroyed over several days took us 50 years to build."

The damage and losses caused by Hurricane Mitch in Honduras have set the country back years in its development efforts. The transportation and productive infrastructure that served as the foundation for development were severely damaged and an economy that was headed toward sustained vigorous growth suffered huge losses. Estimates of total economic losses range beyond \$4 billion. Agricultural losses, which amount to 8% of GDP and 70% of Honduran exports, are estimated at nearly \$1 billion. Growth projections for 1999 have been revised downward to negative 2-3% from a projected figure of 5% to reflect the loss of production caused by hurricane damage; growth will hopefully return to around 5% per year in 2000-2001 if progress is made in addressing the effects of the hurricane. The transportation and productive infrastructure loss must be replaced, requiring medium-term financial resources to finance reconstruction and spur economic growth. Much of the nation's social infrastructure (water and sanitation systems, schools and some health facilities) was also damaged and must be replaced to prevent the spread of disease and contribute to a healthy, well-educated workforce and citizenry. The process of reconstruction will test Hondurans' commitment to democracy in maintaining transparency and accountability to prevent corruption associated with major international assistance.

**Progress Toward Objectives** – Though the Mission had seen some notable progress toward objectives prior to Mitch, many of these achievements have been undone by the impact of the hurricane. Economic growth was projected at 5% prior to Mitch and programs to reduce poverty were having measurable effect. Improved management of protected areas was moving forward through USAID-supported non-governmental organization (NGO) programs. Many health indicators were improving prior to the hurricane. Passage of the long-awaited reform of the Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) appeared imminent and the Public Ministry continued to increase its prosecution of cases. Municipalities were developing improved management capacity, increasing their level of citizen participation, and expanding their coverage of basic services.

Hurricane Mitch's severe blow to the economy set back Mission efforts to address poverty significantly. The hurricane highlighted deficiencies in watershed protection and management and created dramatically increased potential for emerging health problems, especially given the damage to water and sanitation systems throughout the country. Schools around the country were damaged and many were used as shelters for the thousands of families who lost their homes. The hurricane

disrupted plans to pass the CPC and placed huge new demands on municipalities, with limited budgets, to respond to a range of issues and citizen needs. Some factors negatively affected progress that were not hurricane related. A lengthy Congressional hold focused on the judicial process of an accused American citizen delayed funding for four key projects and significantly disrupted implementation progress. The state forestry agency, COHDEFOR, has not implemented reforms put in place previously to assure transparency and maximum return in timber sales. Implementing partners in the education program were dealing with management difficulties that affected their achievements. Political appointments in the judicial sector were cause for concern about the government's commitment to reform and the Congressional hold made it difficult to credibly address this issue.

**Significant Achievements** – USAID's immediate response in the aftermath of the Hurricane was critical to saving lives and reducing suffering. U.S. humanitarian assistance through USAID and the U.S. military emergency response helped rescue people and assure that survivors received food and essential relief supplies (e.g. water storage containers, plastic sheeting for shelters) to prevent more deaths in the immediate aftermath of the storm. USAID provided over \$30 million in immediate relief and recovery assistance including P.L. 480 Title II assistance, disaster assistance, and funds for immediate repair of damaged water and sanitation systems and to support public health efforts to prevent disease. Most of the water and sanitation repairs undertaken since the hurricane have been financed by USAID. Assistance also was provided to help municipalities deal with housing and shelter issues. A network of NGOs was mobilized to address immediate food, housing, infrastructure, and economic needs. Using all available liquidity, USAID-financed micro-finance institutions quickly moved to refinance and restructure clients' loans to help many microenterprises get re-established quickly. Additional resources totaling nearly \$30 million from the Mission's fiscal year (FY) 1999 operational year budget (OYB), supplemental Child Survival funds, and a microenterprise recovery fund (to recapitalize micro-finance institutions) have been largely oriented toward hurricane reconstruction.

**Significant Changes** – Hurricane Mitch has dramatically changed the context for development in Honduras and the Mission has presented a Special Objective for programming supplemental funds in response. We propose to carry out a major update of the overall strategy for submission prior to next year's R4 to integrate Special Objective activities with the Mission's longer-term reconstruction objectives and clarify how Mission funding from the regular OYB and current pipelines will also contribute significantly to hurricane reconstruction. The new strategy will present an integrated program that recognizes that the reconstruction process in Honduras will not be completed in just 2-3 years and requires institution building to make these investments sustainable. This has important budget implications for the Mission since there will be a need for higher budget levels in the out years of the strategy to follow through on important initiatives begun with supplemental funds. The Mission has anticipated this additional need for resources in its 2001 resource request. The request level of \$46 million represents a significant increase over the control levels provided by the Bureau.

The proposed strategy revision will respond to changes in Agency guidance regarding the development of strategic frameworks, especially the lifting of artificial restrictions on the number of permissible strategic objectives, to express a fuller vision of the Mission strategy and priorities. Education, which contributes in significant ways to progress in all other Mission objectives, is proposed as a full-fledged strategic objective. We will also consider separating the two elements of the Mission's democracy program, rule of law and municipal development into full strategic objectives. With additional resources available, the Mission also proposes returning to a full-fledged environment strategic objective focused on watershed management, and bringing the forestry

program back into this objective. These changes reflect both the appropriate management interest of the Mission and the practical reality of managing these programs in the Mission. **USAID/Honduras requests LAC Bureau approval to revise the strategy along these lines in order to address Honduran medium-term hurricane recovery needs over the next five years.**

**Prospects** – Though targets will have to be adjusted to reflect changed circumstances after Hurricane Mitch, the prospects for Honduran reconstruction are excellent. The Mission's previous work in many of the areas critical to reconstruction have established a strong foundation for rebuilding the country and there is a high level of donor commitment to help Honduras rebuild. To get back on track in addressing its structural development problems, Honduras must address the immediate crises created by Hurricane Mitch. At the same time, the Honduran government has recognized that the reconstruction process offers an opportunity not just to return to the pre-Mitch status quo, but to transform the country and create the foundation for a new and better society. USAID/Honduras is prepared to help support that effort.



## **Accomplishments**

### **Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets**

- As a result of improved pricing policies and other reforms, the percentage of the populace living below the poverty line decreased from 74.8% in 1991 to 63.1% in 1998, prior to Hurricane Mitch.
- USAID assistance helped GOH maintain fiscal discipline.
- In spite of the massive production losses caused by Mitch, total exports and private investment increased by 12% and 17.5%, respectively, in 1998.
- In 1998 USAID-supported NGOs made more than 181,700 loans to micro and small entrepreneurs.
- The issuance of land titles to predominately poor rural residents increased significantly from 5,250 in 1994 to more than 20,000 in 1998.
- An average of 1,000 students are now graduating annually from USAID-affiliated vocational training programs and are employed, earning substantially increased salaries than they could otherwise have obtained.
- In 1998, close to 74% of all 12 year-old Hondurans graduated from the 6<sup>th</sup> grade as opposed to 55.4% in 1986.
- Under the alternative basic education delivery systems, including those programs using materials developed under the USAID-supported program, the number of grade levels passed by students in 1998 was more than 41,200.
- More than 600,000 hectares of pine forest are under sustainable resource management practices as compared to 24,000 in 1992.

### **Sustainable Management of Selected Natural Resources and Biodiversity**

- Environmental protected areas under improved management increased from one in 1994 to 17 in 1998.
- Over 37,500 hillside farm families have adopted environmentally sustainable cultivation practices, which increase on-farm income by more than 50%.
- Soil conservation techniques are saving approximately 5,000,000 tons of topsoil annually.

### **Sustainable Improvements in Family Health**

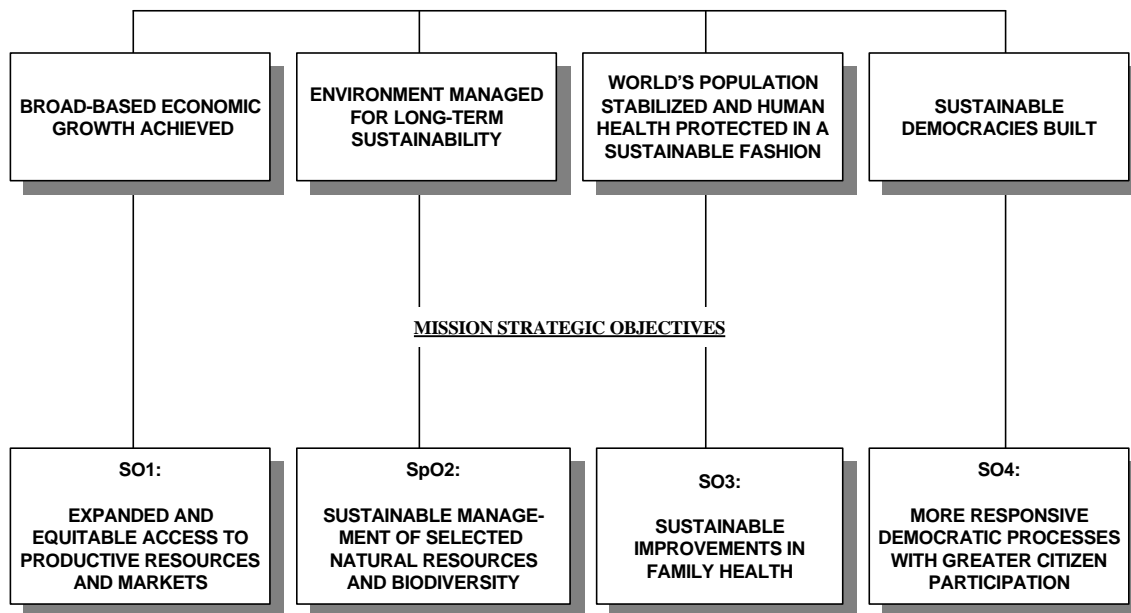
- Infant mortality decreased from 61 per thousand live births in 1985 to 36 in 1995.
- The maternal mortality ratio has been reduced 32% since 1990.
- Honduras has the best record in Central America for children vaccinated against diphtheria, measles, polio and tuberculosis, rates have been at or above 95% since 1993.
- Approximately 128,000 people per year from the most destitute rural municipalities of western and southern Honduras are benefiting from the refocused PL 480 Title II food security program.
- The Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) increased from 311,700 in 1996 to 384,400 in 1998.
- The family planning implementing institution, ASHONPLAFA, achieved 56% sustainability in 1998.

### **More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation**

- The Public Ministry was created and has been prosecuting cases for five years. The total number of cases prosecuted in 1998 was 8,800.
- Adjudications in the court system have been increasing each year, up 44% in 1998 as compared to 1997.
- Civil society has become an active participant in the justice sector, carrying out 44 fora last year with 843 participants.
- Since town meetings began in 1990, citizen participation has increased from an average of 20 people in 1991 to an average of more than 200 in 1998, giving communities a greater say in the use of municipal tax revenues. In small municipalities which are new to the program, citizen participation has increased from 97 people in 1996 to 210 in 1998.
- In USAID-assisted municipalities, the average number of inhabitants simultaneously receiving water, sanitation and refuse-collection services increased from 17% in 1991 to 28% in 1998 for large municipalities.

## USAID/HONDURAS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

### AGENCY GOALS



### INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

1.1 Improved Policy Environment Conducive to Poverty Reduction Through Economic Growth

1.2 Improved Market Access and Competitiveness by the Poor

1.3 Increased Educational Attainment

1.4 Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended

2.1 Improved Management of Protected Areas

2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture (ended in 1998)

3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning

3.2 Sustained Use of Child Survival Services Via Health Reform and Rehabilitation of Facilities

3.3 Increased Use of STD/AIDS Prevention Practices

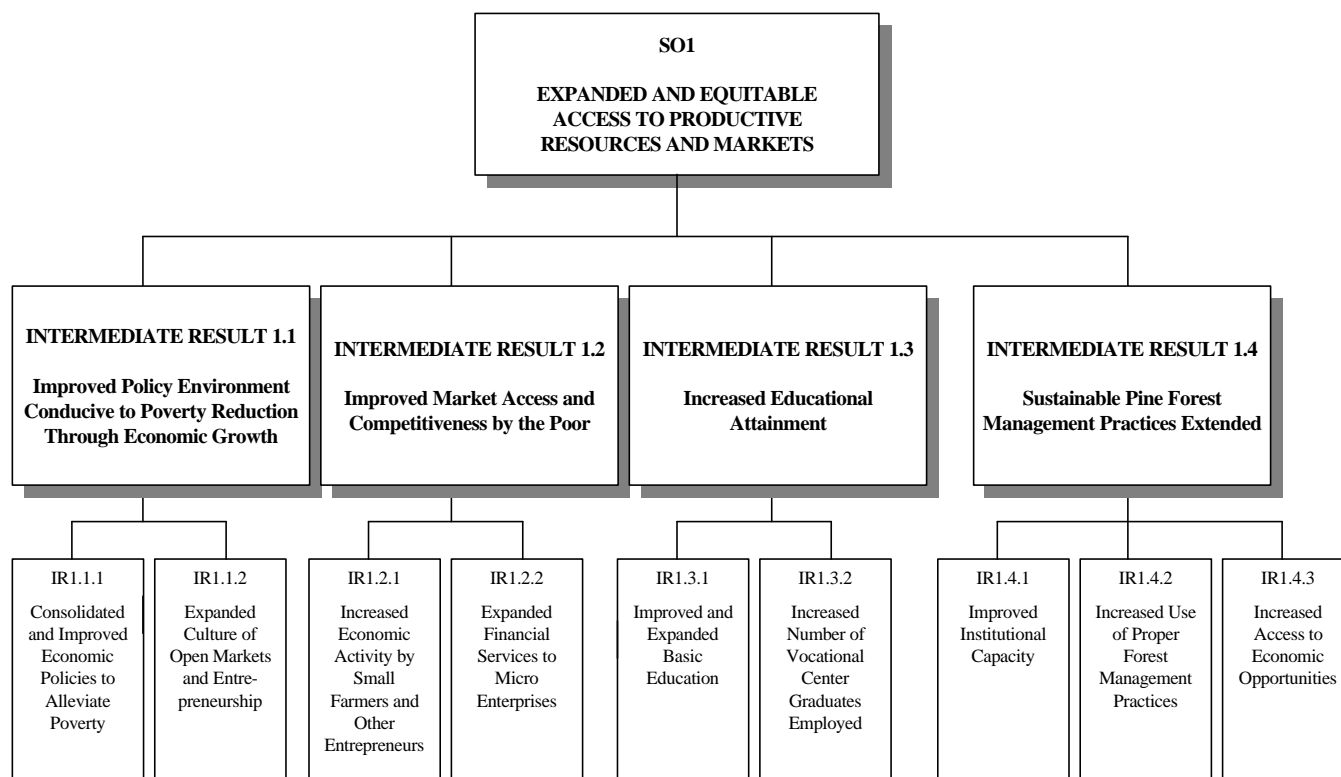
3.4 Improved Household Food Security in Title II Target Areas

3.5 Increased Use of Malaria, Dengue, TB Prevention and Control Services

4.1 Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

4.2 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government

**Strategic Objective 1**  
**EXPANDED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND MARKETS**  
**MPP Objectives: Secure a More Open and Transparent Market Economy**  
**And Encourage Economic Reactivation While Meeting the Needs of the Poor**  
**Mission Overall Rating: Not Meeting Expectations**



**Summary** - Progress in achieving SO 1 results was, with a few exceptions, quite good in 1998 though this progress has now been largely eclipsed by the impact of Hurricane Mitch. At the SO level, all targets were met or exceeded except for the Index of Economic Freedom (due to lags inherent in the methodology), but the impact of Mitch is not fully reflected in the data. Despite progress toward objectives prior to Mitch, the impact of the hurricane on short-term prospects for meeting objectives, plus problems in the education and forestry programs, prevent us from summarizing performance as “on track”.

On the policy side, markets were allowed to function freely for the most part (some restrictions were imposed temporarily following the hurricane), and exports of agricultural and forestry products exceeded the target of 10% and was approaching 20% before Mitch. In terms of access to markets and competitiveness, the number of micro and small business loans made easily exceeded the target, loan recovery performance met the target, and expansion of financial institutions serving local communities exceeded the target. Overall, exports of nontraditional agricultural products fell short of the target due to Mitch. Progress toward education objectives has not met expectations with slower than anticipated progress toward expansion of EDUCATODOS and vocational education. The Mission is taking even stronger management action to accelerate implementation since these objectives are now especially critical after Mitch. In the forestry sector performance was poor due to serious management shortcomings at the state forestry agency, COHDEFOR; the Mission has currently suspended support to COHDEFOR pending action to rectify these problems.

**Performance and Prospects** - In 1998, USAID/Honduras continued to work successfully with partners on a range of activities related to economic and agricultural policy, economic statistics, nontraditional agricultural exports, land titling, microenterprise and small farmer lending, and pine forest management. However, the very positive economic trends seen in Honduras, as reflected in a projected 5% growth rate prior to Mitch, were almost totally eclipsed by the hurricane's devastating impact on the economy, particularly the agriculture sector. The Central Bank now estimates that in 1999 total GDP will fall by 2-3%, total exports will decrease by 22.5%, the fiscal deficit will increase to around 8% of GDP, unemployment will increase by around 10%, and overall poverty will increase to more than 68% of total households. The immediate prospects for the economy are largely constrained by the impact of Mitch and the Mission's objectives have been adjusted to this new reality. Nonetheless, the positive achievements prior to Mitch suggest an important foundation for economic reactivation in the post-Mitch context.

***Improved Policy Environment Conducive to Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth*** -

Overall macroeconomic performance in the first ten months of 1998, prior to Hurricane Mitch, was excellent. Prior to the hurricane the economy was growing by about 5% and poverty had decreased to 63.1%, as household incomes continued to grow and inflation was around 13.4%. According to the latest (June 1998) household survey, by mid-1998 total private sector employment had increased by about 4.9% in the prior year, led by a 10% growth in female employment. The dynamic increase in women employed resulted from the continuing growth in the nontraditional agricultural export and maquila sectors. The massive production losses caused by Mitch in October decreased total exports and private investment to 12% and 17.5%, respectively, in 1998.

Technical assistance in the policy area was instrumental in building a consensus that led to landmark legislation that should significantly improve incentives for investment in the agricultural sector and helped INA meet the annual target of 20,000 land titles issued, despite Mitch and certain INA management problems. The Mission also contributed to new legislation that improves investment incentives in the mining sector and improves the tax structure. USAID-financed TA was crucial to enabling the GOH to put together its National Reconstruction Plan. USAID support has also enabled the GOH to make more accurate estimates of post-Mitch losses in the agricultural sector and to continue to implement the household income and expenditure survey. Given the extensive damage done to private firms and assuming that they will have the necessary financing to rebuild in 1999, private investment should increase substantially. Also, assuming that the GOH continues to enact and implement policy reforms conducive to greater economic freedom and in agreement with the three-year ESAF program signed in March, the Economic Freedom Index rating for Honduras should fall below 3.15 in 1999, indicating a modest increase in the level of economic freedom (Honduras has maintained a rating of 3.15 over the prior 3 years, compared to El Salvador's 2.55, Guatemala's 2.8, and Nicaragua's 3.6).

***Improved Market Access and Competitiveness by the Poor*** - As of September 1998, the projected level of activity in the microenterprise sector looked very promising. Before Hurricane Mitch, USAID-supported PVOs were at crucial stages in consolidating their new solidarity lending and village banking programs, expanding their outreach and introducing new financial products to service the poor. Five (FUNADEH, Covelo, ODEF, World Relief and FINCA) of the eleven USAID-assisted PVOs had achieved both operational and financial self-sufficiency. The Covelo Foundation with USAID's resources had assisted a commercial bank (BANCOMER) and a regulated finance company (FIA) in opening specialized microfinance windows. The Central Bank of Honduras authorized FUNADEH to open a regulated finance company, FINASOL. The Honduran Congress has begun to consider a proposed regulatory framework allowing NGOs to accept deposits

and thus mobilize savings which would be a big boost for further strengthening of these micro-finance institutions (MFIs). Unfortunately, the severe damages to the Honduran economy caused by Hurricane Mitch impacted negatively on the loan portfolios of USAID-assisted MFIs. Of the combined \$15.0 million loan portfolio balance of these microfinance institutions (10/30/98), about 28% (or \$4.2 million) was classified as affected. This situation caused damages to about 27,000 people, who are in desperate need of new loans to rehabilitate and/or reactivate their lives and businesses. Preliminary estimates by the MFIs indicate that up to \$8 million will be required to enable them to continue to provide credit services to their existing clients and to a large emerging clientele.

At the end of 1998, USAID-assisted organizations served about 68,743 clients. The overall portfolio balance of all USAID-assisted PVOs as of December 31, 1998 was \$16.3 million. In spite of Mitch, the outstanding loan portfolio of all PVOs assisted by USAID increased by 8.7% during the last quarter of 1998. The default rates in USAID-assisted microfinance institutions jumped from 8% to 13.9% during the last quarter of 1998 as a result of Hurricane Mitch.

Technical assistance/extension services through FHIA helped 360 small farmers (including 30 women) successfully export nontraditional products in 1998. Over five hundred farmers (including some 100 women) received training in production and marketing of nontraditional products. And, over 1,700 people (including about 1,100 women) were directly employed in FHIA-supported growing and export of project crops. Hurricane Mitch destroyed almost all of the country's plantain production and disrupted the okra planting season; low ginger prices in the United States also reduced exports.

As of September 1998, FINACOOOP had disbursed loans to 1,763 active clients (small farmers) and had 40 corporate clients, mainly cooperatives, with about 8,000 members. It now has seven branch offices in rural Honduras which account for about half of FINACOOOP's total portfolio of L90 million (the other half is distributed among cooperatives). In addition, the cooperatives were providing agricultural inputs at competitive market prices to approximately 50,000 nonmember farmers across the country. Unfortunately, FINACOOOP is now dealing with serious management, liquidity, and solvency problems and will require major restructuring to recover its viability.

Despite the negative impact of Mitch and other factors on their loan portfolios, the NGO community sees opportunity in the current situation and is moving aggressively to significantly improve its operational and financial performance and increase outreach to a growing number of microentrepreneurs. USAID has moved quickly, using Microenterprise Recovery Funds made available through the Global and LAC Bureaus, to provide additional funds through the Covelo Foundation to recapitalize micro-finance institutions so they can reach clients.

### **NOT EVEN MITCH CAN ERASE THE GAINS OF FEMALE STOREOWNER**

With an initial credit of 3,000 lempiras in July of 1997, Mrs. Dolores del Carmen Escobar began her relationship with the USAID financed Covelo Foundation. Eight group loans, four seasonal loans, and 80,400 lempiras later, Hurricane Mitch erased in a few short days most of the hard work she had done on her general store for two years. Due to her excellent credit history, Mrs. Escobar was able to refinance her previous loans and successfully rebuild her damaged shop--all at a time when most other small lenders were unable to extend badly needed credit. Mrs. Escobar's store has now grown to an impressive post-Mitch capital value of 70,000 lempiras, and business is going strong. With some of the profits from the growth of her store, Mrs. Escobar has been able to remodel her dwelling and purchase needed electrical appliances, thus affording her a better quality of life.

***Increased Educational Attainment*** –Based on the Mission’s proposal to make education a full-fledged strategic objective, the Mission has expanded upon the R-4 guidance to provide a more complete treatment of progress and issues. Hurricane Mitch took a heavy toll on the education sector in Honduras, including programs financed by the Mission. Flooding caused by the hurricane destroyed the Ministry of Education (MOE) building in Tegucigalpa with the consequent loss of the MOE's computers, records, and statistics. Schools and student records throughout the country were damaged or lost. As of March 1999, only 80% of the schools (14 of 18 Departments) had reported data for 1998 to the MOE. As a result, some historical educational data as well as 1998 reporting data have been reconstructed using USAID and contractors' sources. For schools that lost their records, the MOE instituted an automatic pass policy, although probably less than 2% of all 6th graders in the regular school system were automatically passed. Until reporting and information systems are restored, data will not have the same degree of reliability as in the past.

***Improved and Expanded Basic Education*** - The formal basic education system made continued progress with primary school (6th grade) completion increasing to 73.4% from 72.5% the year before and only 55% in 1986. The average number of years of education for Hondurans aged 10-59 years increased from 4.6 years in 1996 to 5.1 years by 1998. However, if educational infrastructure and systems are not restored quickly, this progress may not continue in the short-term.

The hurricane also had negative effects on USAID’s Basic Education and Skills Training (BEST) Project. EDUCATODOS (Education for All), an alternative basic education delivery system for out-of-school youths and young adults, was suspended for nearly four months after the hurricane. As a result, approximately 20,000 students enrolled in EDUCATODOS could not be evaluated prior to the end of the fall term in late 1998 and their evaluation had to be carried over into 1999. Consequently, the number of EDUCATODOS students who passed grade levels in 1998 is significantly lower than the planned target. Even if the hurricane had not occurred, however, EDUCATODOS would have fallen short of its planned target, although not as much.

Performance under this indicator fell short of the planned target of 60,000 grade levels passed by students as only 41,242 grade levels were actually passed (68% of the target). If the hurricane had not occurred, the program would have achieved about 57,000 grade levels passed by students (95% of the target). In the past, data from other alternative basic education delivery systems (ABEDS) which use EDUCATODOS materials or tests have been consolidated with the EDUCATODOS data and reported as a single total. Future R4 tables will break out the data based on two categories: EDUCATODOS and other ABEDS programs.

Although EDUCATODOS fell short of its planned target on grade levels passed, there have been several improvements in the program. For example, in 1997 the efficiency rate of EDUCATODOS was only 50% (that is, 50% of the people initially enrolled for a period of instruction successfully passed a grade level). In 1998, EDUCATODOS achieved a 65% efficiency rate. The program also exceeded planned targets for average test scores on the standardized tests with an overall average score of 81.2%, which is significantly higher than the average test scores for grades 1-6 of the regular primary education system.

***Increased number of Vocational Center Graduates Employed*** - The number of students graduated and employed from the vocational training centers fell significantly short of the planned targets for 1998. The hurricane was a contributing factor in that many students could not finish their training after the hurricane and a number of training centers were used as shelters, disrupting training

sessions. However, the most significant factor contributing to poor performance was the management and administrative problems of the NGO implementing partner, CADERH. These problems contributed to major delays in the construction of new training centers, the strengthening of existing centers, and production of new training modules. As a result, USAID suspended activities under this component during the latter half of 1998 until CADERH could meet certain conditions that would demonstrate its ability to achieve planned results. These conditions included reconciling outstanding financial management problems, completing construction of at least four of the fifteen new centers targeted, developing an acceptable management restructuring plan and annual work plan, and hiring a new executive director to oversee and manage operations under the component.

***Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended*** – Implementation of important forestry sector reforms, such as the use of an auction system for timber sales intended to improve the management of Honduras' pine forest, were poorly executed in 1998, resulting in the suspension of USAID assistance to COHDEFOR. Under the Flores administration, unjustified direct sales have proliferated, surpassing sales by auction. Also, direct sales have been approved without management plans and thus in violation of the Agricultural Modernization Law. AFE-COHDEFOR has not given attention to the preparation and monitoring of management plans that they require nor have they made progress in defining and normalizing forest population rights. All of this contributed to poor achievement of objectives in this sector. The expected area with forest management plans was 916,000 hectares and plans for only 663,000 were accomplished. The expected timber harvest was 800,000 cubic meters and only 560,000 cubic meters were harvested. Employment in the forestry sector did not increase and the harvested areas with proper regeneration cannot be determined due to insufficient data. Additionally, the present administration favors the use of direct timber sales in detriment of the timber auction system. The only bright spot this year has been in forest protection, especially fire-fighting preparations.

Prospects for achieving objectives in the forestry sector depend primarily on the government's commitment to follow its own procedures for managing forest resources, eliminate practices that offer potential for corruption, and address other key issues. If this commitment is not demonstrated, USAID/Honduras is planning to end its assistance to COHDEFOR and address forestry issues through other means.

**Adjustment to Plans** - The Mission reworked the design of its flagship Productivity and Policy Enhancement (PROPEP) activity to respond to the needs created by Hurricane Mitch and has reprogrammed funds toward urgent economic reactivation needs. PROPEP now includes efforts to provide credit and technical assistance to the agriculture sector and additional financial resources to small and micro enterprises. The geographic focus of PROPEP activities is now on hurricane-affected areas, rather than the originally proposed secondary cities. USAID-supported technical assistance on the policy side has also been re-oriented to address post-Mitch issues, including assistance in developing the National Reconstruction Master Plan to be presented at the Consultative Group meeting in Stockholm in May, 1999. PROPEP activities will be complementary and integrated with activities supported by supplemental funds under the Mission's recently approved Hurricane Reconstruction Special Objective – including a major medium-term credit program, reconstruction of rural roads and bridges, and protection of vulnerable agricultural land. In the forestry sector, the Mission is considering alternatives to COHDEFOR for meeting objectives, whether or not funding to COHDEFOR is ultimately terminated.

In the education area, funds in the BEST pipeline are being reprogrammed to finance rehabilitation of school classrooms damaged by Mitch or through their use as shelters for dislocated families. This activity will be continued with Supplemental funds. After the post-hurricane suspension of EDUCATODOS, it will take some time to get the program up to its previous level. Supplemental funds will be used to accelerate this effort. Work is already underway to develop the new curriculum in science, mathematics, communications, and social science for the 7th-9th grades. To speed up the process of finalizing curriculum and materials development and testing, USAID plans to contract for developing all three grades at the same time. For grades 1-6, there will be a major push to expand the coverage of EDUCATODOS into additional departments affected by Mitch by working with NGOs and the private sector. At present, EDUCATODOS operates in 9 of 18 departments. USAID plans to work with the MOE to expand coverage in the remaining departments.

With the assistance of USAID staff, CADERH has made progress during the past two months in starting to resolve some of its problems. A management restructuring plan and a new annual workplan were recently completed and submitted to USAID for review and approval, a new executive director was recently hired, and a timetable worked out with staff of the Controllers Office for reconciling outstanding financial issues. Revised targets have been established for the remainder of the calendar year and a timetable for meeting them. USAID will closely monitor performance of this component during the coming months to ensure that activities are on schedule and, if not, begin to plan for alternative ways to carry out the vocational education and training activities currently being implemented by CADERH.



## SO1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

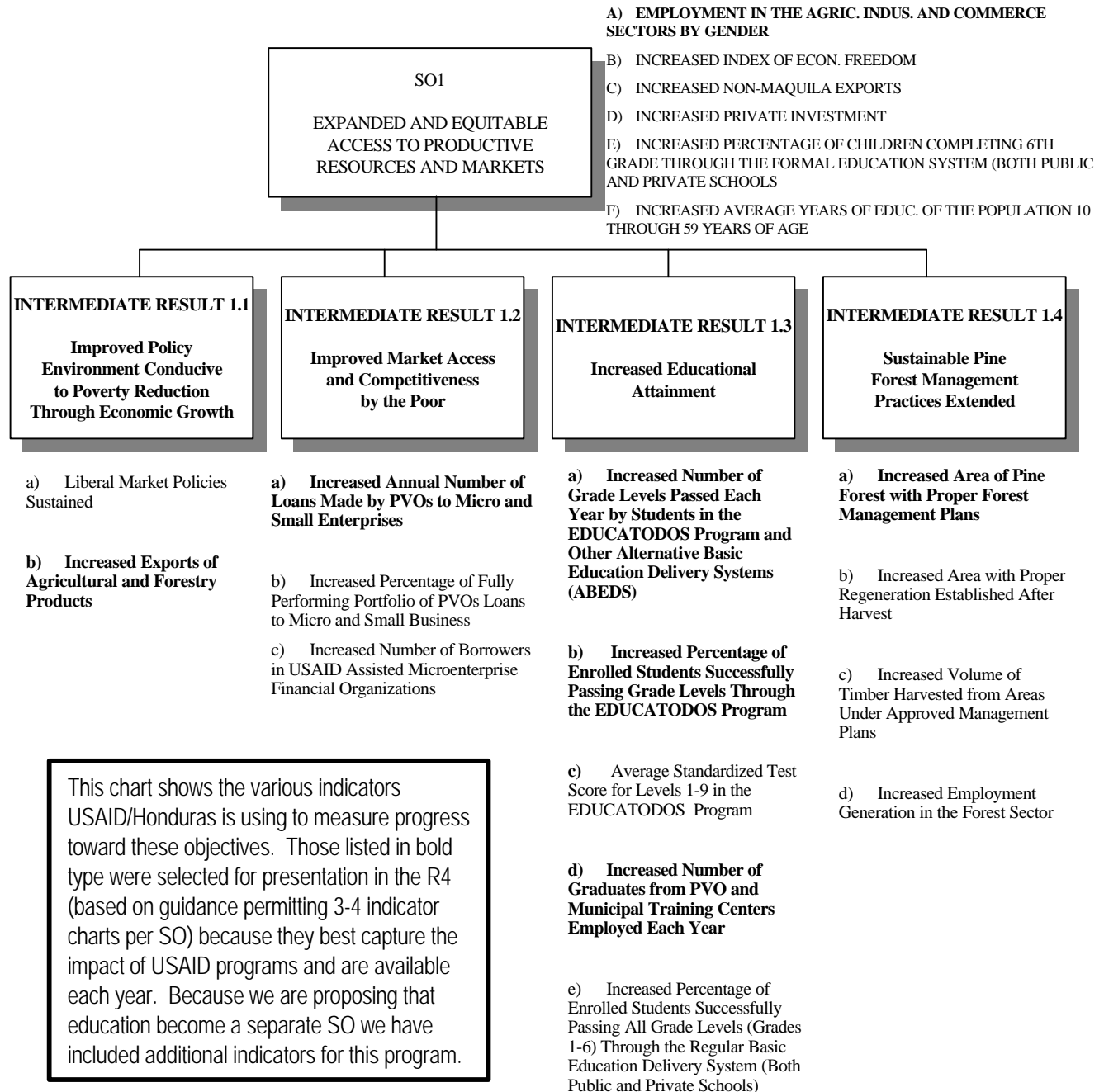
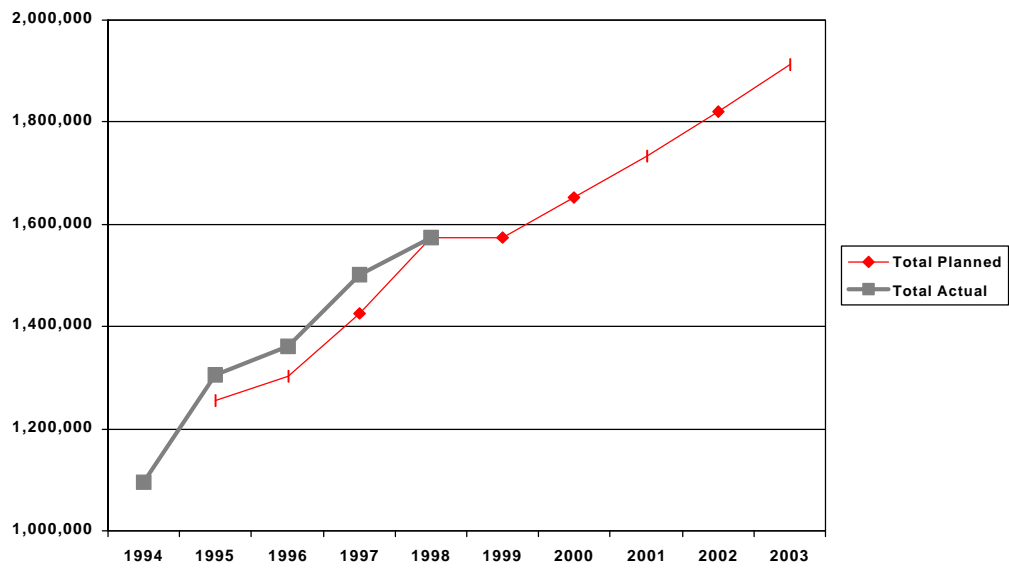


TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 1:</b> Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets				
<b>APPROVED: 08/04/97</b>		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Honduras</b>		
<b>RESULT NAME:</b>				
<b>INDICATOR: 1.A EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCE SECTORS BY GENDER</b>				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Total Number of Persons Employed in the Private Agricultural, Industrial and Commerce Sectors (cumulative and disaggregated by gender)  <b>SOURCE:</b> Annual (June 1998) Household Survey of the <i>Dirección General de Estadística y Censo (DGEC)</i>  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> These data, disaggregated by gender, include private sector employment in the agriculture, industrial, and commerce sectors, as specified in codes 1 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting), 3 (manufacturing industry), and 6 (wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants) of the June 1998 <i>Programa de Encuesta de Hogares</i> of the DGEC, p.ix, published in December, 1998.  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> MET (Both Female and Male)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Employment, particularly for women, continued growing. Expected level of performance had already been met, and possibly surpassed, when Hurricane Mitch hit Honduras in late October. In addition, women's employment in maquila operations does not seem to have been badly affected by Hurricane Mitch, given the prompt recovery of most of the maquila enterprises.  Figures for 1997 have been corrected to account for sectors as specified in codes 1, 3 and 6.	Year		Planned	Actual
	Baseline	1990	---	1,094,200
		Total	---	262,608
		Female	---	831,592
		Male		
	1995	Total	1,253,800	1,306,662
		Female	413,754	355,701
		Male	840,046	950,961
	1996	Total	1,302,300	1,360,610
		Female	442,782	389,198
		Male	859,518	971,412
	1997	Total	1,425,000	1,500,504
		Female	420,000	459,060
		Male	1,005,000	1,041,444
1998	Total	1,573,000	1,573,415	
	Female	469,000	505,253	
	Male	1,104,000	1,068,162	
1999	Total	1,573,000	***	
	Female	469,000		
	Male	1,104,000		
2000	Total	1,652,000	***	
	Female	493,000		
	Male	1,159,000		
2001	Total	1,734,000	***	
	Female	517,000		
	Male	1,217,000		
2002	Total	1,821,000	***	
	Female	543,000		
	Male	1,278,000		
Target	Total	1,912,000	***	
2003	Female	570,000		
	Male	1,342,000		

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

# EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCE SECTORS



**OBJECTIVE NO. 1:** Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets

**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 1.1 Improved Policy Environment Conducive to Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth

**INDICATOR: 1.1.b INCREASED EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS**

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Annual Value of Exports in millions of US Dollars

**SOURCE:** Central Bank of Honduras (CBH)

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Measures exports for the following commodities: coffee, banana, wood, meat, sugar, melons, pineapples and tobacco.

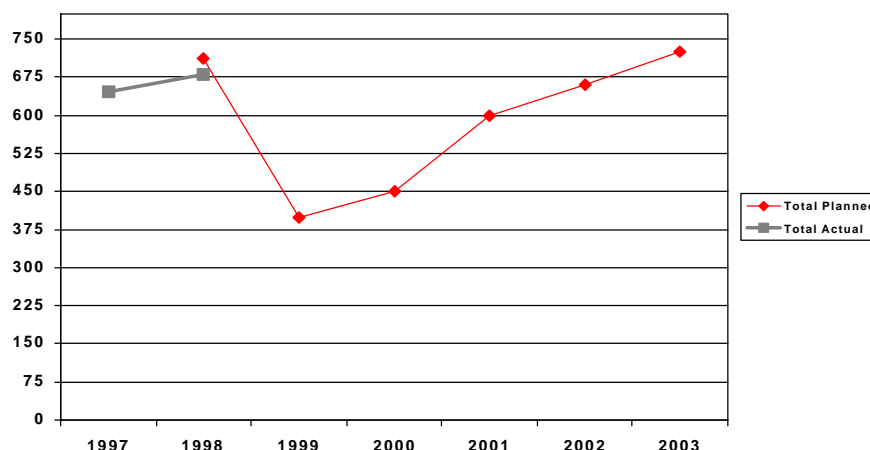
**PERFORMANCE:** MET (96%)

**COMMENTS:** Given that updated information on the Central American Customs Classification is unavailable at the time of R4 preparation, the Mission is introducing an alternative approach to monitor exports of agricultural and forestry products. This indicator reflects the impact of an improved policy environment on economic activity which promoted economic growth through late 1998. Conditions have severely changed in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch.

Figures for 1997 have been corrected to account for the selected commodities.

Year	Planned	Actual
Baseline 1997	***	647
1998	712	681.4
1999	400	***
2000	450	***
2001	600	***
2002	660	***
Target 2003	726	***

#### INCREASED EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS



\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 1:</b> Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets				<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Honduras			
<b>APPROVED:</b> 08/04/97							
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 1.2 Improved Market Access and Competitiveness by the Poor							
<b>INDICATOR: 1.2.a ANNUAL NUMBER OF LOANS MADE BY PVOs to MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES</b>							
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Annual Number of Loans Made by PVOs, Credit Unions and Agricultural Cooperatives to Micro and Small Business and Small-Holders  <b>SOURCE:</b> Small Business II project (SBII/522-0241); Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project (SFOS/522-0252); Financial Services Unit (FSU)  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b>  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> EXCEEDED (Both Female and Male)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Overall number of loans were made by Fundación Covelo*, 9 participating PVOs members of the Covelo network, and FUNADEH*. The performance over the 1998 target of 106,445 loans reflects an increase in the overall credit activity of the year as a result of further expansion and outreach, produced by an increase in the number of participating PVOs, a significant increase in solidarity lending and village banks, coupled with the additional credit demands by clients affected by Hurricane Mitch.  This indicator will be replaced by a new indicator that refers to the increased percent of micro and small businesses with access to financial services.  Note: The Small Farmer Organization Strengthening Project (SFOS/522-0252), which worked with cooperative credit unions, ended in 1995.  * Fundación Covelo and FUNADEH are the implementing institutions.	Year		Planned		Actual		
	Baseline	1993	---		50,636		
	SBII	Female			19,120		
		Male			9,418		
	SFOS	Female			8,839		
		Male			13,259		
	1994	Total	--		59,096		
	SBII	Female			28,126		
		Male			1,710		
	SFOS	Female			11,704		
		Male			17,556		
	1995	Total	68,714		82,482		
	SBII	Female	28,480		33,307		
		Male	3,520		2,917		
	SFOS	Female	14,685		18,943		
		Male	22,029		27,315		
	1996	Total	61,400		71,053		
	SBII	Female	46,050		60,304		
		Male	15,350		10,749		
	1997	Total	80,501		111,143		
	SBII	Female	65,501		88,270		
		Male	15,000		22,873		
	1998	Total	106,445		181,740		
	SBII	Female	86,445		127,121		
		Male	20,000		54,619		
	1999	Total	185,000				
	SBII & PROPEP	Female	164,650				
		Male	20,350				

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**OBJECTIVE NO. 1:** Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets

**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 1.3 Increased Educational Attainment

**INDICATOR: 1.3.a INCREASED NUMBER OF GRADE LEVELS PASSED EACH YEAR BY STUDENTS IN THE EDUCATODOS PROGRAM AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE BASIC EDUCATION DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ABEDS)**

**UNIT:** Total Number of Grade Levels Passed Each Year.

**SOURCE:** Ministry of Education (MOE). Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388). Data is available every January through the MOE statistics information.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator tracks the number of grade levels of the basic education alternative delivery systems passed each year for nine grade levels. These nine grade levels are the equivalent of grades 1-9 of the formal basic education system.

This indicator does not necessarily represent the number of students because some may pass two grade levels in one year while others may take two or more years to pass a grade level. The indicator provides a measure of the level of education attainment; i.e., grade levels passed each year rather than the actual number of individuals enrolled in the programs.

**PERFORMANCE:** FELL SHORT (Both Female and Male)

**COMMENTS:** Besides EDUCATODOS, two other alternative basic education delivery systems are currently in use with accelerated night classes in urban areas and interactive radio instruction with volunteer facilitators in rural areas.

As a result of Hurricane Mitch, the project fell significantly short in achieving targets for 1998. Classes under EDUCATODOS were suspended for several months after the hurricane with the result that all the students enrolled in the fall 1998 period could not be evaluated until March 1999. However, even if the hurricane had not occurred and students enrolled in the fall period had been evaluated, only about 57,000 grade levels passed would have been achieved, still falling short of the target for this year. Problems contributing to the shortfall are (1) the need to improve the efficiency of the program, (2) the need to expand the program into additional departments, and (3) the need to resolve problems of delayed salary payments for the project promoters which contributes to their ineffective performances.

The planned targets for 1999 and subsequent years have been reduced since it will take some time to get things back on track in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch.

Calendar Year		Planned		Actual	
Baseline 1993	Total	---	---	900	400
	Female				
	Male				
1994	Total	2,000	1,000	4,900	2,500
	Female				
	Male				
1995	Total	20,000	10,000	22,000	12,000
	Female				
	Male				
1996	Total	40,000	20,000	43,000	22,400
	Female				
	Male				
1997	Total	49,000	25,000	53,000	27,000
	Female				
	Male				
1998	Total	60,000	30,000	41,242	20,024
	Female				
	Male				
1999	Total	55,000	27,500	***	***
	Female				
	Male				
2000	Total	65,000	32,500	***	***
	Female				
	Male				

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 1:</b> Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets <b>APPROVED:</b> 08/04/97 <b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Honduras			
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 1.3 Increased Educational Attainment			
<b>INDICATOR:</b> 1.3.b INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED STUDENTS SUCCESSFULLY PASSING GRADE LEVELS THROUGH THE EDUCATODOS PROGRAM			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percentage of students successfully passing grade  <b>SOURCE:</b> Ministry of Education (MOE) Project Implementation Unit (PIU); Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388).  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator measures program efficiency.  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> MET (Both Female and Male)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Following the 1997 midterm evaluation of the program, the alternative education delivery system (EDUCATODOS) using interactive radio achieved significant improvements in the internal efficiency of the system. For the first period of 1998, the internal efficiency of the system increased to 65%. Because the program was suspended after Hurricane Mitch, efficiency data for the fall 1998 is not available. Nevertheless, the improvement for the first period of 1998 is important and has other implications. For example, many of the costs of the program are fixed, and with increased efficiency, the cost per grade level passed by a participant was reduced from approximately \$28 for one grade level to \$24 for one grade level for the first period of 1998. In addition, the program is identifying key factors associated with improvements in efficiency rates for replication, which should result in further improvements in the cost-effectiveness of the system. Given that the target for 1998 exceeded the planned target, it has been decided to increase the targets for subsequent years since it is believed these new targets are achievable.	Calendar Year	Planned	Actual
	Baseline 1996 Total Female Male	----	62.0  60.4 62.6
	1997 Total Female Male	62.0 62.0 62.0	55.0 54.8 55.2
	1998 Total Female Male	63.0 63.0 63.0	65.0 65.5 64.2
	1999 Total Female Male	66.0 66.0 66.0	***
	2000 Total Female Male	67.0 67.0 67.0	***
	2001 Total Female Male	68.0 68.0 68.0	***
	2002 Total Female Male	69.0 69.0 69.0	***
	2003 Total Female Male	70.0 70.0 70.0	***

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**OBJECTIVE NO. 1:** Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets

**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 1.3 Increased Educational Attainment

**INDICATOR: 1.3.d INCREASED NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM PVO AND MUNICIPAL TRAINING CENTERS EMPLOYED EACH YEAR**

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Annual Number of Graduates Employed

**SOURCE:** Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388)

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator reflects the total number of graduates from PVO and municipal training centers employed annually.

**PERFORMANCE:** FELL SHORT (Both Female and Male)

**COMMENTS:** Progress in the achievement of this indicator fell significantly short of the planned level for several reasons. Hurricane Mitch had a negative impact on the project in that many students did not complete training because of the hurricane and its aftermath. In addition, after the hurricane, a number of the training centers were used as shelters thus disrupting training classes. Finally, previous implementation problems have still not been successfully resolved and have caused serious delays in completing construction of new training centers. With USAID's concurrence, CADERH took action to replace the former Director of the vocational training activity as well as the Executive Director after the hurricane. USAID technical assistance was suspended while CADERH was hiring new management personnel and preparing a management restructuring and operational plan to assure that project goals can be met by the activity completion date with USAID approval of the new plan, technical assistance has resumed and USAID has worked with CADERH to establish new, realistic targets for the time remaining in the project.

Calendar Year		Planned		Actual	
Baseline	1994			1,202	
	Total		***		366
	Female				836
	Male				
1995	Total	1,200		938	
	Female		360		319
	Male		840		619
1996	Total	1,200		1,085	
	Female		372		360
	Male		828		725
1997	Total	1,200		1,082	
	Female		350		353
	Male		850		729
1998	Total	2,000		878	
	Female		660		156
	Male		1,340		722
1999	Total	1,100			***
	Female		400		
	Male		700		
2000	Total	1,500			***
	Female		600		
	Male		900		
2001	Total	2,000			***
	Female		800		
	Male		1,200		
2002	Total	2,500			***
	Female		1,000		
	Male		1,150		
2003	Total	3,000			***
	Female		1,050		
	Male		1,950		
Target	2004	3,000			***
	Total				
	Female		1,050		
	Male		1,950		

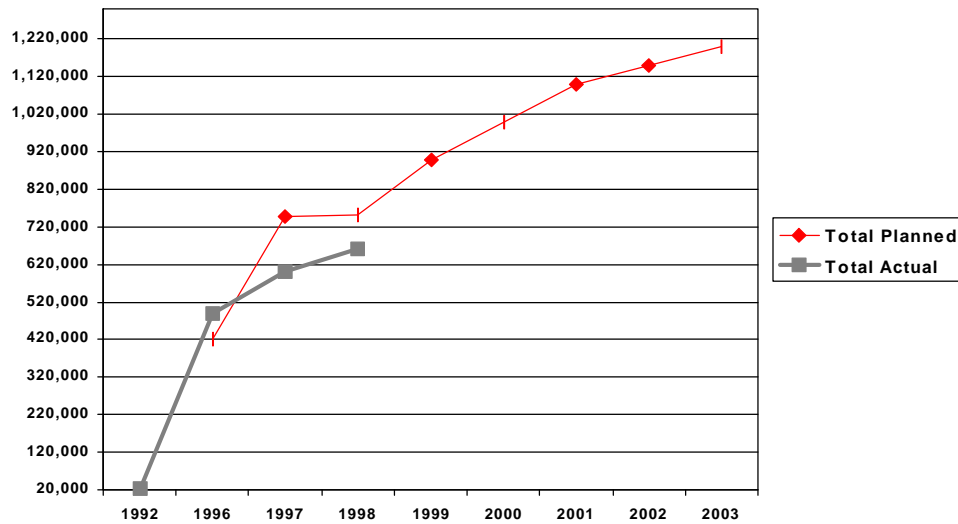
\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE



<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 1:</b> Expanded and Equitable Access to Productive Resources and Markets				
<b>APPROVED:</b> 08/04/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Honduras		
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 1.4 Sustainable Pine Forest Management Practices Extended				
<b>INDICATOR:</b> 1.4.a INCREASED AREA OF PINE FOREST WITH PROPER FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Total Hectares (Cumulative)  <b>SOURCE:</b> Forestry Development Project (FDP 522-0246)  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This is a measure of the pine forest area with government approved sustainable forest management plans. A critical step in placing the country's forest resource under sustainable management is to develop proper management plans. This indicator also accounts for forest management plans developed by other donors with FDP support.  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> FELL SHORT  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Government approved forest management plans are required for all commercial forest harvests and, by the end of 1998, COHDEFOR reported a total of 712,000 hectares of pine forest with approved forest management plans. However, COHDEFOR's data base is still not totally reliable and, from this data, the Mission is considering 100% of the national forest area reported, but only 85% of the private forests and 90% of the municipal forests. This downward adjustment gives the total of 663,000 hectares, of which 346,000 has. are national, 198,000 has. private, and 119,000 has. municipal forest areas.  The 1998 shortfall can be attributed mainly to the very limited advances of the work scheduled to be completed in 1998 by the International Development Bank's Forestry Program and the work in the Mosquitia area by the FDP. The FDP has completed approximately 80% of the Mosquitia forest management plan for a forest area of over 150,000 hectares.  Since Honduras has approximately 2.4 million has. of pine forest, the present area with approved plans represents 28% of the total and the target for the year 2003 represents 40% of that total pine forest area and includes most of the area with high commercial value.  The targets have been adjusted downward because most of the commercial forests with high economic potential already have approved plans. Therefore, both the public and private sector will concentrate their future efforts in developing these areas and slow down the process of preparing new plans. Additionally, if the Mission provides further assistance to the public forestry sector, it will concentrate its efforts on the implementation of proper forest management practices in the plans already approved, because the present deficiencies in execution do not guarantee the sustainability of the forest resource of those areas.	Year	Planned	Actual	
	Baseline	1992	---	24,000
	1996		420,000	488,000
	1997		747,000	600,000
	1998		750,000	663,000
	1999		850,000	***
	2000		900,000	***
	2001		920,000	***
	2002		940,000	***
	Target	2003	960,000	***

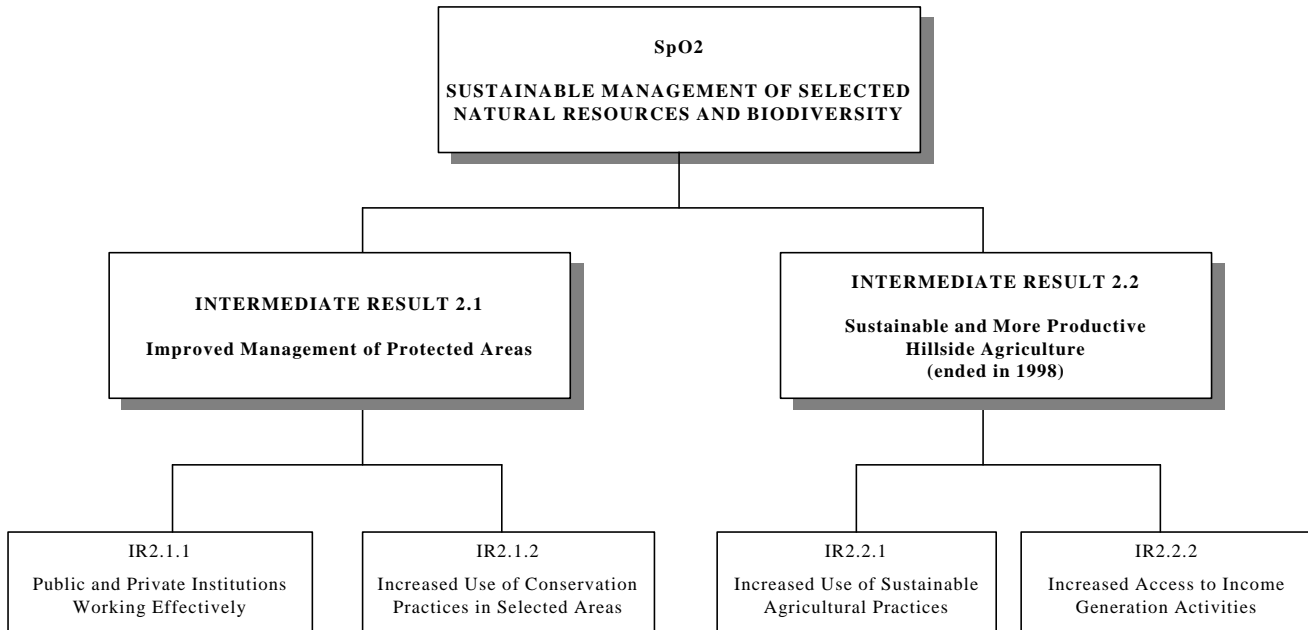
\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

### INCREASED AREA OF PINE FOREST WITH PROPER FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS



**Special Objective 2**  
**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY**

**MPP Objective: Increase Honduran Awareness of,  
And Commitment to Resolving, Environmental Problems**  
**Mission Overall Rating: ON-TRACK**



**Summary** – Although progress toward this objective was impeded by a prolonged Congressional hold and the impact of Hurricane Mitch, results achieved were significant enough to rate this objective as on-track. Progress as measured by key indicators was in the range of planned targets, taking into account various factors, including some changes in methodology. Management of protected areas is expanding through NGO efforts financed through Fundación VIDA. Lack of progress in GOH management of protected areas has led the Mission to focus more heavily on NGO management efforts and refocus the GOH relationship on promoting expanded NGO coverage into protected areas currently managed by the government. Though the Land Use and Productivity Enhancement (LUPE) project ended during this period, it continued to provide important training for the further spread of environmentally-sound hillside agricultural practices.

Prospects for continued progress are excellent, especially for increasing public awareness of the importance of environmental issues, increasing the quantity and quality of environmental interventions by NGOs, and extending the sustainable natural resource management technologies developed under the LUPE project. People recognize that the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch is due in part to the degree of deforestation and the poor management of protected areas and watersheds and that actions to improve these conditions need to be taken. The Mission will continue carrying out surveys to assess progress in environmental awareness and public interest in the sector.

**Performance and Prospects** - The Mission achieved substantial progress toward this objective in 1998 despite delays in implementation occasioned by the Congressional hold and the impact of Hurricane Mitch. The number of protected areas under improved management increased to 17, compared to the

target of 18. The number of hectares under conservation programs increased to 187,767, which fell below the target of 202,000 hectares primarily because of a change in the way this indicator is measured. In consultation with our partners, the Mission agreed to report only the core/nucleus area, leaving out the buffer zones which had been a part of earlier reporting, in order to more accurately reflect conservation progress and project interventions. Finally, 29 NGO-administered activities were undertaken, compared to a benchmark of 28 activities.

***Improved Management of Protected Areas*** - The institutional capability of NGOs and the GOH to manage effectively Honduras' natural resources has improved. Fundación VIDA, our local "umbrella" implementation NGO, continued its efforts to address its long-term financial viability. During 1998, it observed the successful application of an environmental endowment established at the Mexican Conservation Fund. In addition, in late 1998 the Biodiversity Support Program began to provide short-term technical assistance and training for VIDA and environmental NGOs in sustainability strategies, and monitoring and evaluation systems. The GOH Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife (DAPVS) received technical assistance from the US Forest Service in the preparation of a technical manual on "Norms for the Management and Use of Wildlife."

Achievement of planned results was dramatically affected by forces beyond the Mission's control. Planned 1998 funding for VIDA was held up by an unrelated U.S. Congressional hold which resulted in delays in the approval of new subprojects. Significant efforts were made by Mission staff and counterparts to reduce operating costs, reorganize accounts, utilize alternative sources of funds, and devise other approaches aimed at achieving results while ensuring the survival of the program, Fundación VIDA itself, and its NGO partners. This effort was successful in bridging the financing gap until partial funding became available during the fourth quarter of FY 98. Since that time, VIDA has made noteworthy progress in implementation.

During CY 1998, the protected areas efforts under the Forestry Development Project implemented by DAPVS were negatively affected by the uncertainties and inattention associated with the change in the new GOH administration which took office in January 1998. Proactive steps were taken with our counterparts to push for adequate personnel assignments and for consistent and meaningful attention to the 1998 annual work plan for this activity. In spite of these efforts, only a limited measure of success in ameliorating the negative effects of the change in GOH administration was achieved. This component is now closed.

### **THE WHITE-TAILED DEER YOUTH GROUP SUCCESSFULLY PROMOTES ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

In 1995, a local environmental NGO, FUPNAPIB, with USAID support via Fundación VIDA, arranged an environmental workshop, for youth leaders from the Atlantic coast. In collaboration with Peace Corps, an innovative, environmental youth group, (the White-Tailed Deer Club) was formed at this time. As a follow-on in 1998, this dynamic youth group took it upon themselves to coordinate community-based, environmental activities. With the assistance of USAID through Fundación VIDA, they coordinated two ecological festivals, implemented a community plant nursery, hosted two musical festivals dedicated to environmental music, and provided environmental education to an indigenous group called the Xicaques. Thus, this club, with USAID assistance, made great contributions to environmental awareness, and these enthusiastic youth are continuing in 1999 to pursue community-based environmental activities.

Mission activities in the sector are complemented and supported by the Central American Regional Environmental Program (PROARCA/596-180) which is supporting activities in the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve, the largest protected area in Honduras, and in key fragile wetlands along both the north and south coast of the country; and by the centrally funded Parks in Peril Project (598-0782), both of which work in the Rio Plátano Biosphere.

Prospects are strong for future progress. Fundación VIDA participated widely in relief operations immediately following Hurricane Mitch. The effects of the hurricane have led to an increase in the demand for environmental projects, particularly in watersheds, which potentially increases VIDA's portfolio. Furthermore, the Mission is planning to more actively involve Fundación VIDA and other environmental NGOs in institutional coordination of protected areas with the public sector.

***Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture*** - In 1998, the LUPE Project finished a successful USAID legacy in sustainable hillside agriculture that started in 1982. Final intensive training efforts were carried out for the large cadre of farmer leaders. The participating NGOs under CARE consolidated their newly-formed "consortium" and have prepared jointly a series of proposals. The IDB/El Cajón Watershed Management Program incorporated a LUPE-originated team of 6 technicians into their long-term work plan.

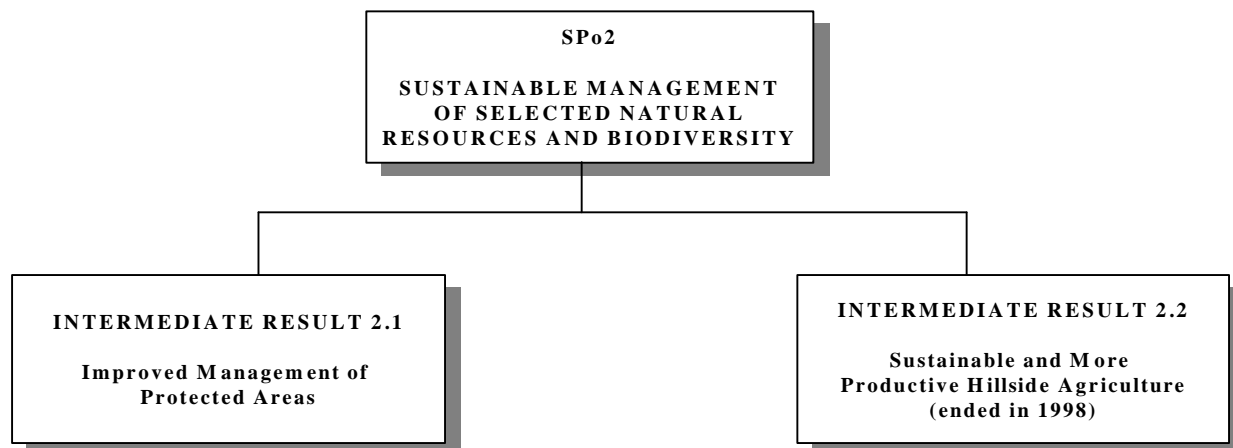
Field activities were concluded in September. Each field agency carried out a close-out ceremony, during which the LUPE-prepared micro-watershed management plans were officially delivered to each municipal mayor. A major step toward ensuring long-term sustainability of LUPE-promoted practices was the reproduction and distribution of a complete set of project training modules and technical manuals to a large number of representatives from local NGOs, municipalities and schools in different regions of the country.

Over the life of project, LUPE achieved significant results: (1) the successful establishment and consolidation of 17 producer associations, with a combined membership of 171 men and 94 women from among beneficiary farm families; (2) the extensive training of 1,077 farmer leaders (426 of whom are women) in sustainable hillside agricultural and extension practices; (3) 84% of project beneficiary farm families diversified their production into vegetables and/or fruits; (4) 48% of project beneficiary farm families incorporated improved basic grain storage practices into their farming practices; (5) 110 micro-watersheds were brought under a management plan, in close collaboration with local municipalities; and (6) 34,516 school children (52% of whom are girls) received environmental education in their rural schools.

Though this project has ended, prospects for further expansion of environmentally sound hillside agriculture practices are relatively encouraging. Upon the termination of the LUPE activity, most of its ex-employees were hired by similar programs or have begun providing environmental consulting services. The impact of Hurricane Mitch has led to an increase in proposed environmental activities, within which ex-LUPE employees can be expected to play a major role. As such, we can expect that the technologies developed under LUPE will continue to generate a positive impact on the environmental health of the country.

**Adjustments to Plans** – Hurricane Mitch has dramatized the need for improved watershed management that includes further support for hillside agriculture programs. The Mission has proposed using supplemental funds for a major expansion of watershed management activities that would complement current activities. Fundación VIDA's role would likely expand under the Mission's expanded program. USAID has already ended its support for GOH management of protected areas, placing even greater emphasis on the role of NGOs in protected area management.

## SPo2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



***a) Increased Area under Conservation Programs as Protected Areas***

***b) Increased Number of Declared Protected Areas Under Improved Management***

*c) Increased NGO\_Administered Environmental Activities*

***a) Increased Area of Agricultural Hillside Land Under Sustainable Natural Resources Management***

*b) Increased Tons of Topsoil Saved Annually Through Natural Resources Management Practices*

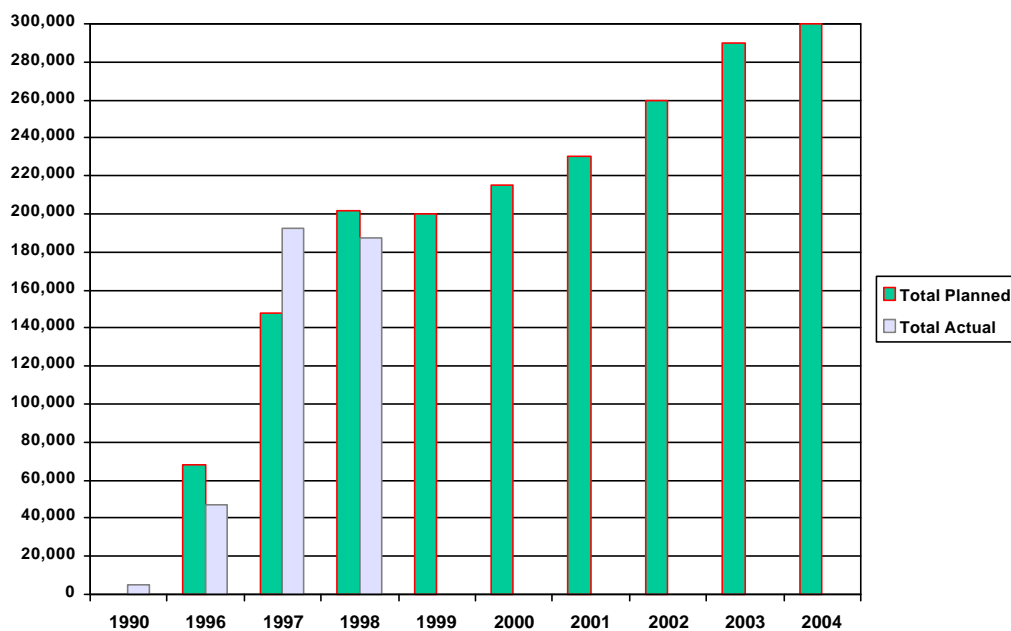
***c) Increased Number of Hillside Farm Families Generating an Average Increase of 50% in On-Farm Income***

This chart shows the various indicators USAID/ Honduras is using to measure progress toward these objectives. Those listed in bold type were selected for presentation in the R4 (based on guidance permitting 3-4 indicator charts per SO) because they best capture the impact of USAID programs and data is available each year.

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE NO. 2:** Sustainable Management of Selected Natural Resources and Biodiversity**APPROVED:** 08/04/97**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras**RESULT NAME:** 2.1 Improved Management of Protected Areas**INDICATOR: 2.1.a INCREASED AREA UNDER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS AS PROTECTED AREAS****UNIT OF MEASURE:** Hectares**SOURCE:** Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385);**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator complements indicator 2.1.b below and reports the area in hectares associated with the specific protected areas targeted for each year.**PERFORMANCE:** MET**COMMENTS:** To date seventeen Protected Areas (Pas) have been placed under management. The performance level achieved in 1998 is mainly due to accomplishments in different and larger protected areas under the protected areas component of the Forestry Development Project. The reduction in the amount of area is due to the fact that the Mission and its partners decided to report only the PA core areas in 1998, rather than also including the buffer zones.

Targets have been modified to reflect post-Mitch reality.

Year	Planned	Actual
Baseline 1990	---	5,000
1996	68,144	47,124
1997	148,000	192,274
1998	202,000	187,767
1999	200,000	***
2000	215,000	***
2001	230,000	***
2002	260,000	***
2003	290,000	***
Target 2004	300,000	***

**INCREASED AREA UNDER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS AS PROTECTED AREAS**

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE NO. 2:** Sustainable Management of Selected Natural Resources and Biodiversity  
**APPROVED:** 08/04/97 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 2.1 Improved Management of Protected Areas

**INDICATOR: 2.1.b INCREASED NUMBER OF DECLARED PROTECTED AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT**

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Cumulative number of parks and reserves

**SOURCE:** Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); Honduran Environmental Project Fund (HEPF/"VIDA"/522-0385); National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH)

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This is simply the number of individual protected areas placed under approved sustainable management plans during a year.

**PERFORMANCE:** MET

**COMMENTS:** The current "universe" of officially identified Protected Areas (including parks, forest and biosphere reserves, natural monuments, marine and anthropological reserves, and wildlife refuges) is 104 units nationwide.

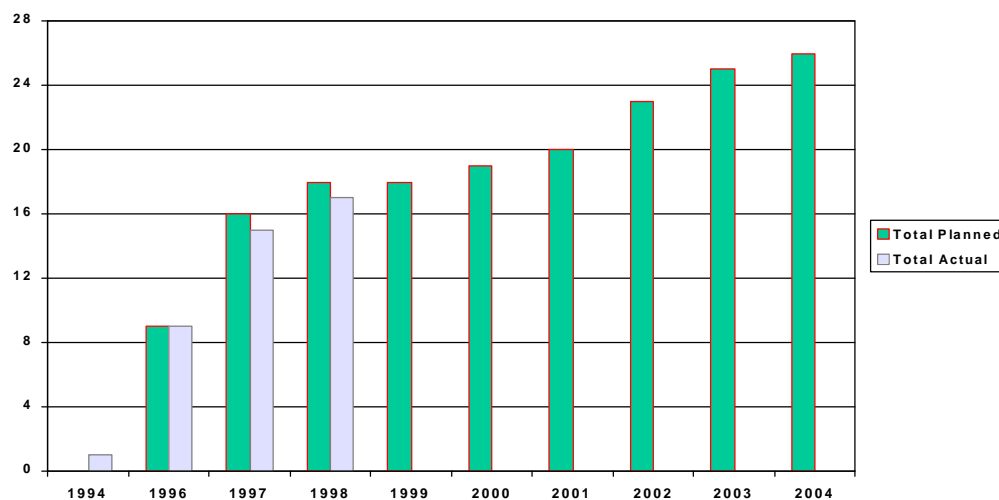
To "qualify" for inclusion\*, the specific protected area must be delineated, demarcated, and protected by guards or other GOH or authorized NGO personnel and have an approved management plan.

(\*Honduras also receives support from a regional project in this field, the Central America Regional Environmental Program (PROARCA/596-180) and from the centrally-funded Parks in Peril Project (598-0782). These two projects -- which work in the Río Plátano Biosphere, the largest protected area in Honduras -- are not included in the targets.)

Targets have been modified to reflect post-Mitch reality.

Year	Planned	Actual
Baseline 1994	---	1
1996	9	9
1997	16	15
1998	18	17
1999	18	***
2000	19	***
2001	20	***
2002	23	***
2003	25	***
Target 2004	26	***

**INCREASED NUMBER OF DECLARED PROTECTED AREAS UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT**

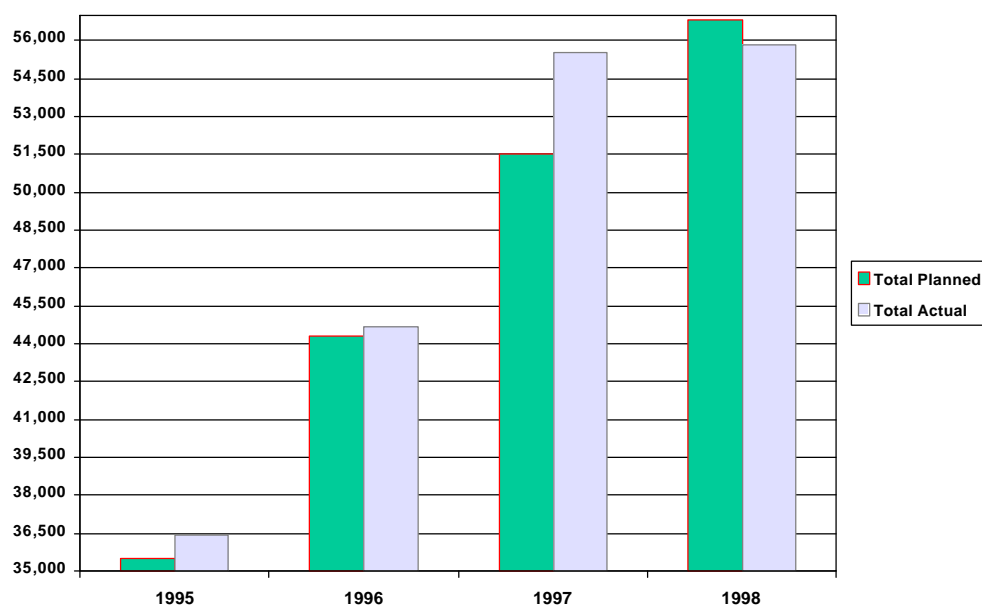


\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE



**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE NO. 2:** Sustainable Management of Selected Natural Resources and Biodiversity**APPROVED:** 08/04/97**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras**RESULT NAME:** 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture**INDICATOR: 2.2.a INCREASED AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HILLSIDE LAND UNDER SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT****UNIT OF MEASURE:** Hectares of Hillside Farmland (Cumulative)**SOURCE:** Land Use and Productivity Enhancement Project (LUPE/522-0292); Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/522-0385); Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246).**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator measures the area upon which improved management practices are applied to land under crops, agroforestry, silvipastoral and vegetable gardens. Results from the Forestry Development and Honduran Protection Fund projects also are included.**PERFORMANCE:** MET**COMMENTS:** Project field activities concluded in September of 1998.

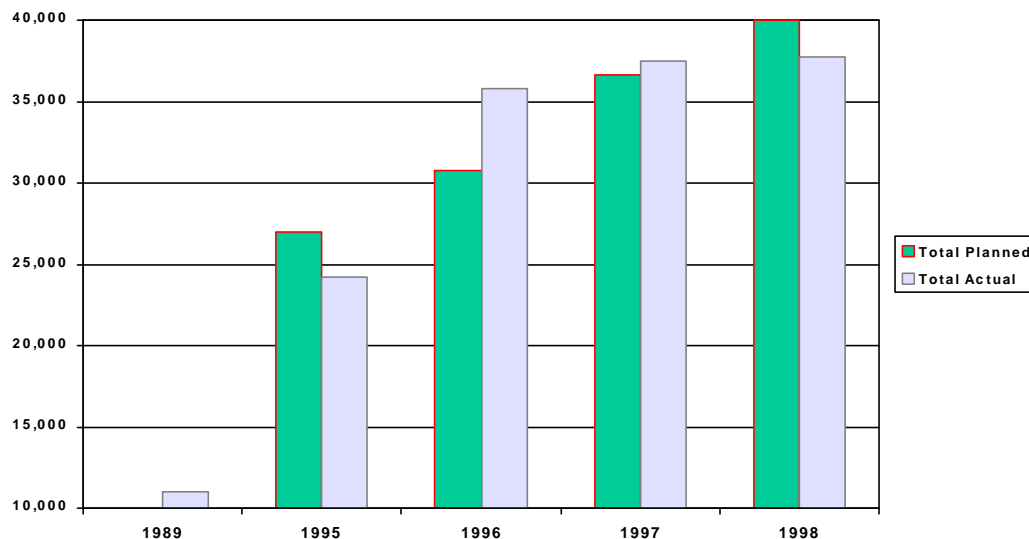
Year	Planned	Actual
Baseline 1995	35,500	36,437
1996	44,300	44,680
1997	51,500	55,517
Target 1998	56,800	55,823

**INCREASED AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HILLSIDE LAND UNDER SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE NO. 2: Sustainable Management of Selected Natural Resources and Biodiversity****APPROVED: 08/04/97****COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Honduras****RESULT NAME: 2.2 Sustainable and More Productive Hillside Agriculture****INDICATOR: 2.2.c INCREASED NUMBER OF HILLSIDE FARM FAMILIES GENERATING AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 50 PERCENT IN ON-FARM INCOME****UNIT OF MEASURE:** Cumulative number of families, disaggregated by gender of head of household**SOURCE:** Land Use and Productivity Enhancement (LUPE/522-0292); Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP/522-0168); Small Farmer Export Development Project (SFED/522-0399); Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246).**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator includes increases in overall family on-farm income. The project is effectively working with all members of the farm family. Female-headed households are the target of strong promotion and extension actions aimed at increasing their participation. Furthermore, women are fully involved in project activities whether or not they are heads of the household.**PERFORMANCE: MET – (Male); FELL SHORT (Female)****COMMENTS:** A comprehensive survey started with 4,069 families in 1994 and 900 families in 1995 in the project area, indicates that the average families practicing environmentally sound cultivation practices experience a 50% increase in on-farm income. In addition, a benefit-cost study of a dozen participating farm families revealed on-farm income increases of 55-300%. Project field activities concluded in September of 1998.

Year		Planned	Actual
Baseline	1989	---	11,000
	Total		880
	Female		10,120
1995	Total	27,000	24,230
	Female	2,200	1,624
	Male	24,800	22,606
1996	Total	30,750	35,828
	Female	2,150	2,228
	Male	28,600	33,600
1997	Total	36,600	37,439
	Female	2,550	2,338
	Male	34,050	35,101
Target	1998	40,000	37,719
	Total	2,800	2,365
	Female	37,200	35,354
	Male		

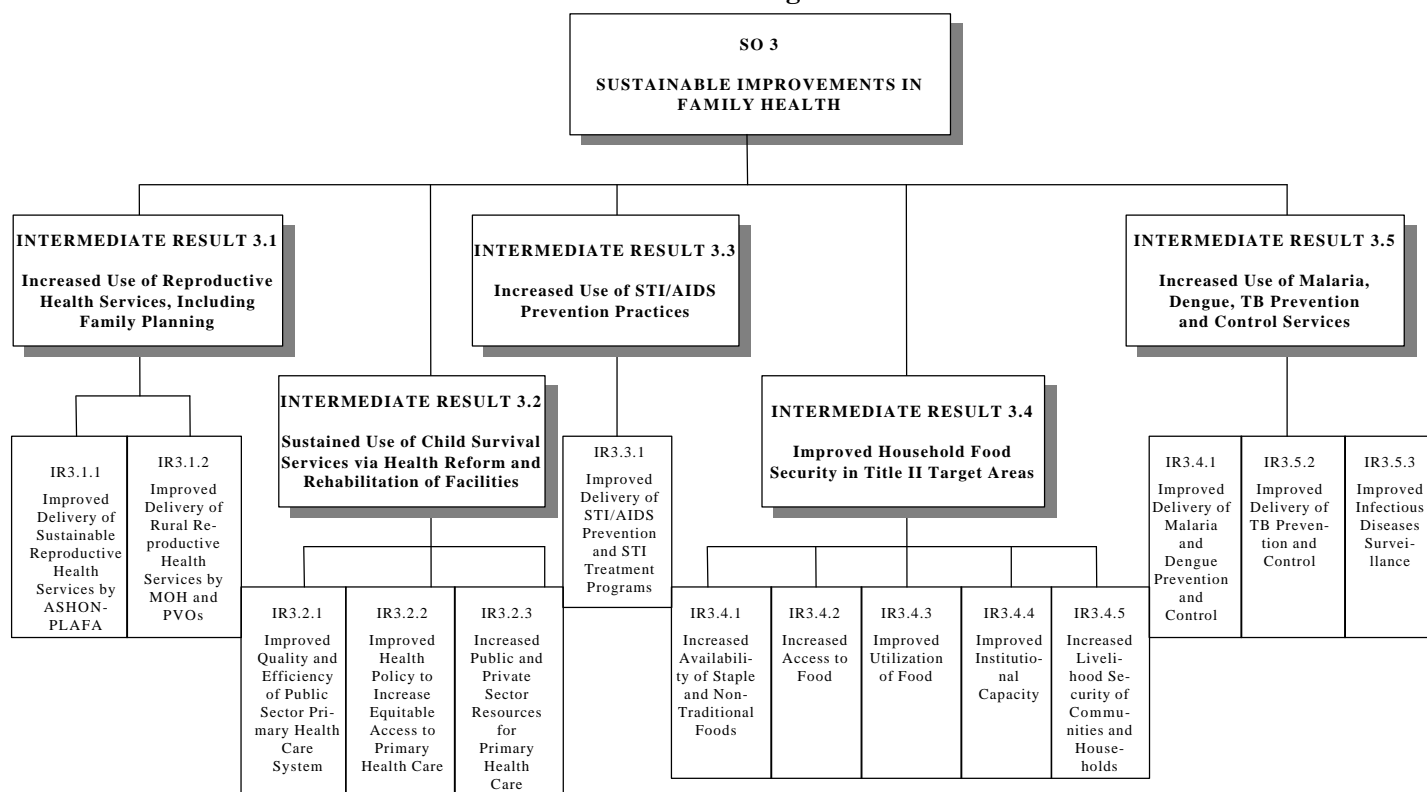
**INCREASED NUMBER OF HILLSIDE FARM FAMILIES GENERATING AN AVERAGE INCREASE OF 50 PERCENT IN ON-FARM INCOME**

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

## Strategic Objective 3

### SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN FAMILY HEALTH MPP Objectives: Increase the Use of Reproductive Health Services, Including Family Planning, and Improve Family Health

Mission Overall Rating: ON-TRACK



**Description** - This SO encompasses a wide range of key interventions related to addressing the major problems that threaten the health of families, especially mothers and children. In 1998, a new intermediate result, Increased Use of Malaria, Dengue and Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Services, was added to address the continuing high morbidity and mortality caused by these diseases in Honduras. To address some of the major health impacts of Hurricane Mitch, the Mission added the following components to this SO: a) Restore access to water and sanitation services damaged or destroyed by Mitch, and b) Repair damaged health facilities and strengthen access to maternal and child health services in hurricane-affected areas.

**Summary** – Despite the impact of Hurricane Mitch, which created the potential for a major health emergency, the Mission made considerable progress in meeting health objectives over the last year and the program remains on track. Nonetheless, the hurricane did affect achievement of targets in many areas and will largely orient how additional resources are spent over the next few years. The Mission’s objectives for the year were largely reached in the areas of reproductive health, STD/AIDS, and household food security, though additional effort is needed on some aspects of these areas. Progress toward child survival targets was affected by the hurricane’s impact. The infectious disease component, although new, has proven to be an important response to the hurricane. Future prospects depend upon addressing hurricane-created problems, such as an increase in diarrhea, through restoring water and sanitation services and other interventions and in building upon this year’s successful health policy initiatives.

**Performance and Prospects** - Overall, the Mission met its planned results for CY 98 under this SO. The indicators which fell short of expected levels -- outpatient visits due to diarrhea, percentage of functional ("A") water systems, and number of Ministry of Health (MOH) health centers with syndromic management of STDs -- did so for reasons directly linked to the hurricane. Couple-years of protection (CYPs) through the Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA) and other PVOs also fell short. This is a continuing issue primarily related to the conflicting goals of NGO financial self-sufficiency and reaching out to increase family planning use in rural areas and among the poor. On a very positive note, new survey data for 1997, which became available in 1998, show that the Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined 32% since 1990, the year in which our reproductive health activities began to expand.

***Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning*** – Substantial gains were made in both the public and private sector components of the Mission's reproductive health programs. Following the trend in 1997, the majority of CYP achievement was made by the public sector --MOH and Social Security Institute (which achieved 98% of their planned CYP performance), an important factor since their network of facilities is greatest in the rural areas and among the poor. Several major advances were made in liberalizing reproductive health/family planning norms which have expanded choice and access to services. The training of nurse auxiliaries in IUD insertion, which is continuing, clearly had a positive impact on access to services. However, Mission staff have strived to increase the MOH commitment to expanding availability of all effective family planning methods and information at all service levels.

ASHONPLAFA continued to strengthen its organization and diversify its service program, demonstrating rapid progress toward financial sustainability. Its achievement of 56% sustainability is well in advance of its annual target, and it is clearly a robust, committed, well-managed organization. Since January of this year, contraceptive sales in the Social Marketing program increased dramatically to between 100% and 200% of planned market goals, and the program's level of self-sufficiency had reached a record high of 97%. But the private sector CYP achievement level, though higher than 1997, was still only 75% of planned levels. ASHONPLAFA's pursuit of sustainability and how it has affected its family planning achievements was highlighted in the recent mid-term evaluation. After extensive discussions with the Mission, ASHONPLAFA built into its 1999 workplan expanded services in rural areas where unmet need is greatest, and will assure that all effective methods are made accessible, with no cost barriers. CYP achievement of the private sector family planning program will also increase with the award of Cooperative Agreements to two additional reproductive health and family planning PVOs, PREDISAN and World Relief.

***Sustained Use of Child Survival Services Through Health Reform*** - High levels of childhood immunization were maintained--the highest levels in the region. Expected levels of achievement in indicators for outpatient visits for diarrhea, and proportion of water systems functioning at the "A" level, fell short, influenced by the impact of Hurricane Mitch in the last quarter. We responded to this situation by adding new sub-IRs to this IR: a program to restore the rural population's access to water supply and sanitation services by repairing and rebuilding over 1,600 damaged systems; and a program to expand access to maternal and child health services in hurricane affected areas. Both will be important program components during 1999 to respond to hurricane damage, as well as improve current indicator levels.

The Mission advanced health reform significantly in the past year through the excellent performance of the new long-term resident advisor through the Partnerships for Health Reform Project (PHR), and sending a high-level, multi-sectoral group of policy makers to a health reform course in Santa Cruz, California. One member of the group was recently appointed Minister of Health, giving additional impetus to the reform agenda. In addition, with PHR assistance, a National Health Accounts initiative was recently launched; PHR is also supporting the strengthening of the MOH regulatory role; and USAID is now a key member of a new health reform donor coordinating group. All of these are critical elements in laying the Mission's base for expanded support for health reform in the forthcoming new Health Sector III project design.

***Increased Use of STD/AIDS Prevention and STD Practices*** - Several initiatives made 1998 a very productive year for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Following the signing of a Cooperative Agreement with the umbrella PVO, Fundación Fomento en Salud (FFS), a National Center for AIDS Awareness and Prevention was established. FFS, in turn, signed subgrants with 12 NGOs and the Social Security Institute to promote STD/HIV prevention and STD treatment nationwide. FFS conducted several workshops for the NGOs, established and inaugurated a counseling center and, with the assistance of the PASCA regional project, established an AIDS Documentation Center. Finally, with technical assistance from FHI, FFS developed a national behavioral change communication campaign directed toward young adults, which was launched in March, 1999.

This year the number of sentinel sites which report data on HIV seroprevalence was expanded. Thus, the data are more representative of HIV prevalence levels in the country. Because of delays in data collection due to the hurricane, 1998 surveillance data will not be available until mid-1999. The results of special studies to identify specific opportunities to interrupt transmission of HIV indicated that three of the groups studied (men-who-have-sex-with-men, the Garífuna, and commercial sex workers) are high transmitters of HIV. The expansion in the number of health centers providing syndromic management of STDs fell short due to health staff being diverted to address more urgent health problems in the last quarter after the hurricane.

During FY 99, FFS will continue to strengthen administratively and technically the NGOs it supports. Depending on the availability of funds, FFS, in coordination with the MOH, will launch Phase II of their national communication campaign directed toward young adults. The MOH is expecting to conduct additional studies in special groups in order to measure the progress of the HIV epidemic in Honduras and to expand syndromic management in health centers in concert with FFS. Finally, an HIV condom social marketing program will be implemented by ASHONPLAFA.

***Improved Household Food Security in Title II Target Areas*** - Performance in 1998 was excellent in this integrated program, with our CARE partner reporting 31 of 41 sub-IR targets (76%) met or exceeded. The program has created new opportunities for target households to deal with their extreme vulnerability and lack of income/resources by diversifying crops and generating new job opportunities. The EXTENSA (agricultural extension) component implements agricultural management plans for sustainable agricultural practices and diversification in participating households--the first steps toward guaranteeing food availability and access. PODER (rural infrastructure, food-for-work) has contributed to more food resources at the household level by generating employment opportunities in the most needy areas. Road opening and upgrading and construction of markets are permitting commercialization of different products and services to improve income security.

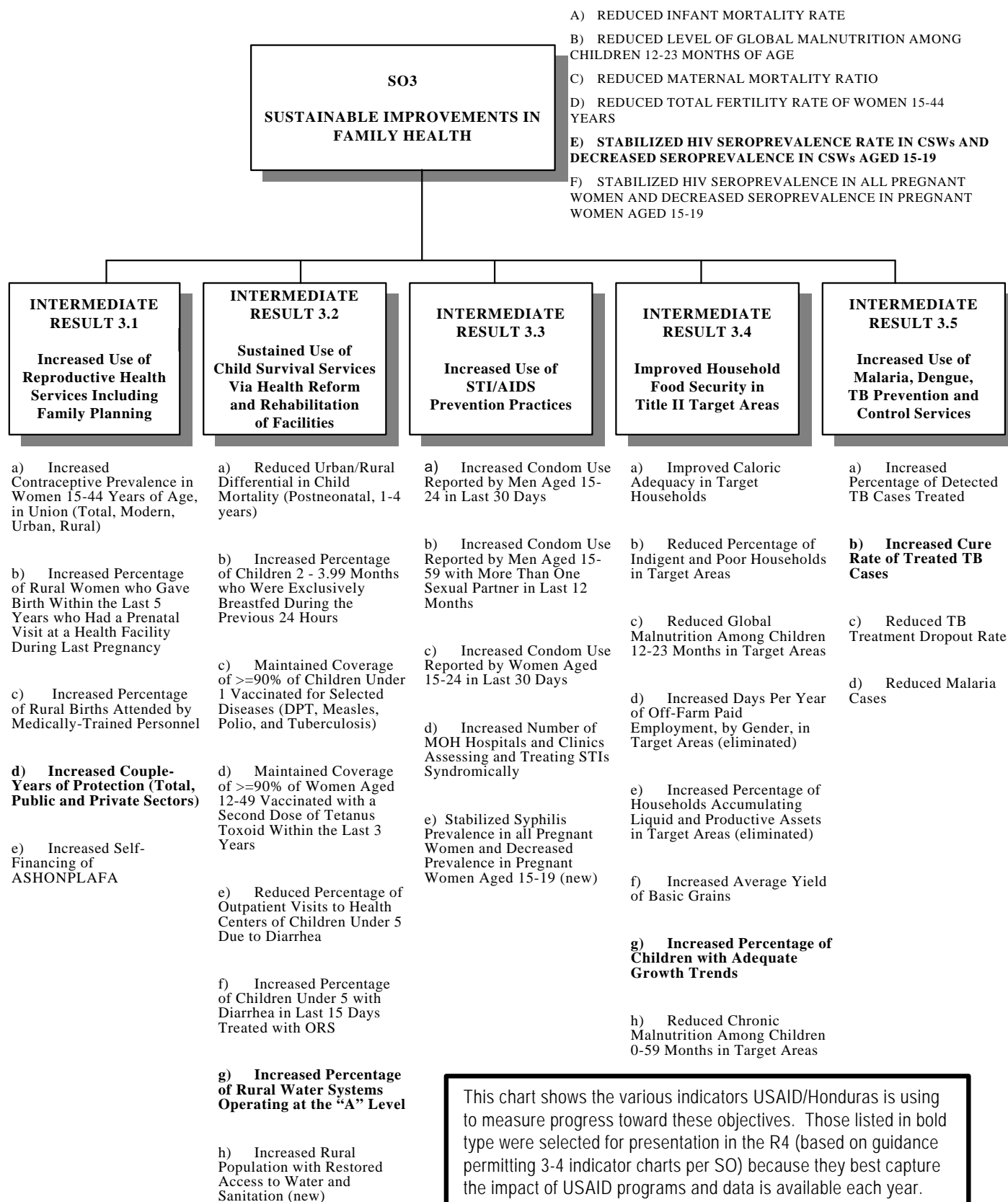
The achieved levels for the key proxy indicators surpassed planned levels in 1998: (a) the increased average yield of basic grains, 14.9 quintals vs. 12.7 planned; and (b) the percentage of children with adequate growth trends reached 51% vs. the planned 40%.

The communities in the highest priority zones of the regular Title II program, which are located in the most food-insecure sectors of the country (Lempira, Intibucá, La Paz), suffered relatively minor damage due to the hurricane. A total of 2,398 MT were diverted from the regular program to provide immediate food aid to hurricane victims. This food was later replaced so as to not affect normal distribution once a Title II Emergency Program (reported on separately) was approved in November, 1998.

***Increased Use of Malaria, Dengue and TB Prevention and Control Services*** - The Mission has now included malaria, dengue and tuberculosis in the Honduras program activities for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. For these diseases, the anticipated results are improved knowledge and behavior of the general public, and improved MOH case-finding and diagnostic capability. In the case of malaria and dengue, there will be increased use of sustained, preventive interventions. In the case of tuberculosis, we are expecting improved treatment through the directly observed treatment-short course (DOTS).

**Adjustment to Plans** – The Mission is proposing a major program in both urban and rural water and sanitation to address post-Mitch health needs using supplemental funds, and an expansion of maternal child health activities into Mitch-affected areas. These plans are detailed in the Mission's Special Objective document. A period of major transition for the Mission's health programming begins in FY1999 and continues on into FY2000, as three of its major activities come to an end (Private Sector Population (PSP) III and Health Sector (HS) II projects (12/31/00), and CARE Title II Program (9/30/00), and new designs for follow-on activities are completed. The focus will increasingly be on health policy issues and building sustainable health programs where possible, while meeting Honduran's most prevalent health needs.

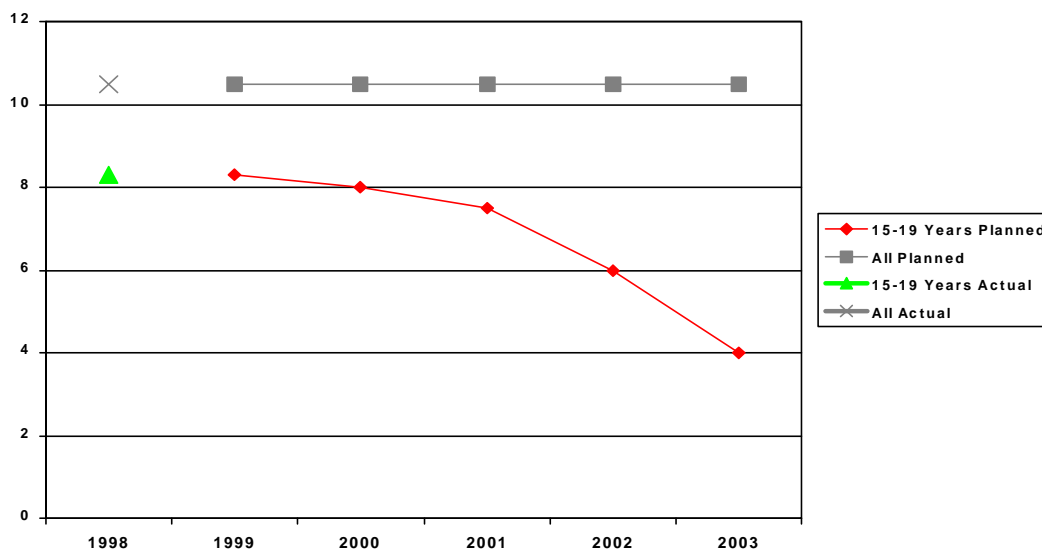
## SO3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



**TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 3:</b> Sustainable Improvements in Family Health <b>APPROVED:</b> 08/04/97		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Honduras	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b>			
<b>INDICATOR: 3.E STABILIZED HIV SEROPREVALENCE IN ALL COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS (CSW) AND DECREASED SEROPREVALENCE IN CSWs AGED 15-19</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Seroprevalence Rate.  <b>SOURCE:</b> Department of STD/AIDS/TB. Ministry of Health (MOH).  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> We are using annual seroprevalence surveys of street-based Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) in an expanded number of locations (San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, Comayagua and La Ceiba). This gives us information on transmission in high risk groups. CSWs refers to women. Data from CSWs aged 15-19 are used as an estimate of incidence. Whereas data from all CSWs are used to determine prevalence.  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> Data not available due to delays caused by Hurricane Mitch.  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Clinic-based sentinel surveillance of CSWs, which the Mission relied on in the past, is not representative of the CSW population, since it is clinic-based. Street-based surveys will be more reliable measure of prevalence and the impact of our programs.	Calendar Year	Planned	Actual
	Baseline 1998 15-19 years All		8.3 10.5
	1999 15-19 years All	8.3 10.5	***
	2000 15-19 years All	8.0 10.5	***
	2001 15-19 years All	7.5 10.5	***
	2002 15-19 years All	6.0 10.5	***
	Target 2003 15-19 years All	4.0 10.5	***

**STABILIZED HIV SEROPREVALENCE IN ALL COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS (CSW) AND DECREASED SEROPREVALENCE IN CSWs AGED 15-19**

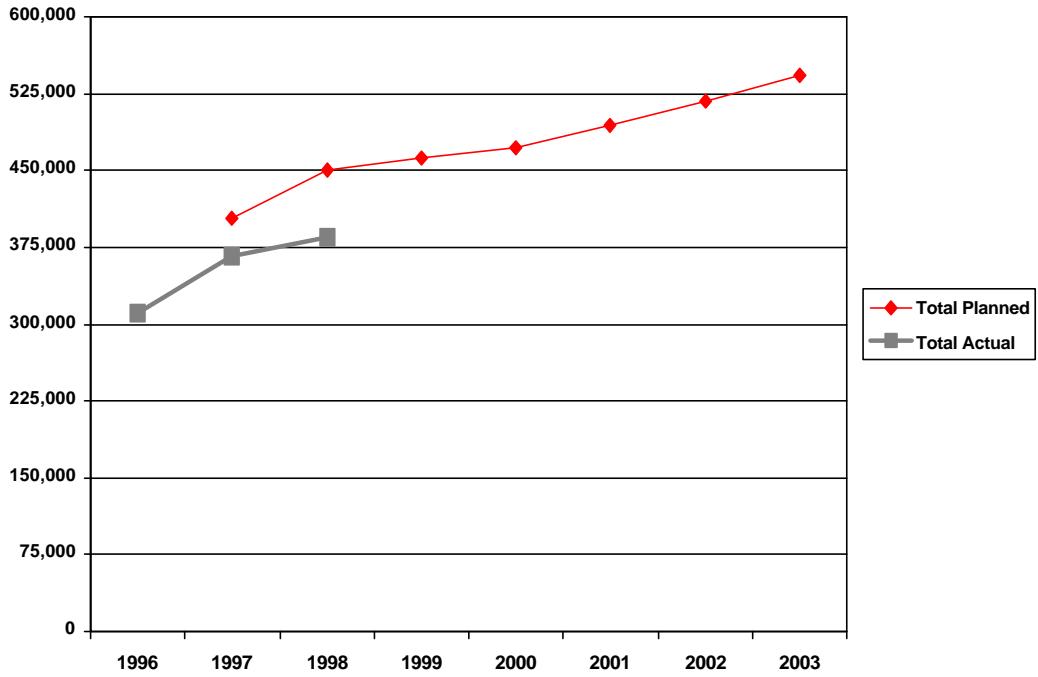


\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE



<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 3:</b> Sustainable Improvements in Family Health <b>APPROVED: 08/04/97</b>		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Honduras</b>	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 3.1 Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services Including Family Planning			
<b>INDICATOR: 3.1.d INCREASED COUPLE - YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYP) (PROXY FOR 3.D)</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of contraceptive methods distributed to clients multiplied or divided by conversion factors.  <b>SOURCE:</b> ASHONPLAFA, Save the Children, PRODIM, MOH, and IHSS Annual Reports  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period, multiplied or divided by a conversion factor. CYPs for each method are then summed over all methods to obtain a total CYP figure. This is an annually measured proxy for the Total Fertility Rate. The public sector represents family planning services provided by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS). Private sector represents the Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA), Save the Children, and the Program for the Development of Women and Children (PRODIM). The conversion factors used are those recommended in 1997 by G/PHN/POP through the Evaluating Family Planning Program Impact Project as follows:  1 IUD = 3.5 CYP 1 Sterilization (VSC) male or female = 10 CYP 15 cycles of oral contraceptives = 1 CYP 120 condoms = 1 CYP 4 Depo-Provera injections = 1 CYP  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> FELL SHORT (Private); MET (Public)  <b>COMMENTS:</b> Overall, the achievements are low, but the gap in services during the post-hurricane emergency was only one factor. Others should be noted. Public sector CYP achievement is basically due to the IUD program, which has been increasing rapidly. Surgical sterilizations continue to increase due to the high productivity of the Hospital Escuela (Honduras' largest public hospital), which receives USAID support. Private sector CYPs include ASHONPLAFA and PVOs (Save the Children and PRODIM). ASHONPLAFA did not reach its planned goal for 1998, due partially to price increases and diversification of services to generate income for its self-sufficiency. However, ASHONPLAFA conducted a major Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and launched two new social marketing products (Piel (condom) and Duofem (oral)) in 1998, which should begin to have a positive impact. Start-up training and equipping of the new PVOs to increase access to family planning in rural areas have gone slower than expected. New norms to be published soon by the MOH permit trained auxiliary nurses to insert IUDs beyond the USAID pilot project area. In addition, age and parity restrictions may soon be removed from the requirements to obtain a tubal ligation. With these changes, we expect an increase in CYP achievement in 1999. However the passive approach of the MOH and resistance by conservative groups to family planning continue to be a challenge. Public sector targets have been adjusted downwards to a more realistic 4% annual increase based on the 1998 results.	<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	Baseline 1996 Total Public Sector Private Sector	---	311,724 173,658 138,066
	1997 Total Public Sector Private Sector	403,093 204,117 198,976	366,587 208,817 157,770
	1998 Total Public Sector Private Sector	451,253 223,663 227,590	384,418 219,454 164,964
	1999 Total Public Sector Private Sector	462,590 225,000 237,590	***
	2000 Total Public Sector Private Sector	471,590 234,000 237,590	***
	2001 Total Public Sector Private Sector	493,973 243,000 250,973	***
	2002 Total Public Sector Private Sector	518,176 253,000 265,176	***
	Target 2003 Total Public Sector Private Sector	543,255 263,000 280,255	***

### INCREASED COUPLE-YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYP) (PROXY FOR 3.D)



\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**OBJECTIVE NO. 3:** Sustainable Improvements in Family Health  
**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 3.2 Sustained Use of Child Survival Services Via Health Reform and Rehabilitation of Facilities

**INDICATOR:** 3.2.g INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WATER SYSTEMS OPERATING AT THE "A" LEVEL

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Percentage of rural water system operating at the "A" level.

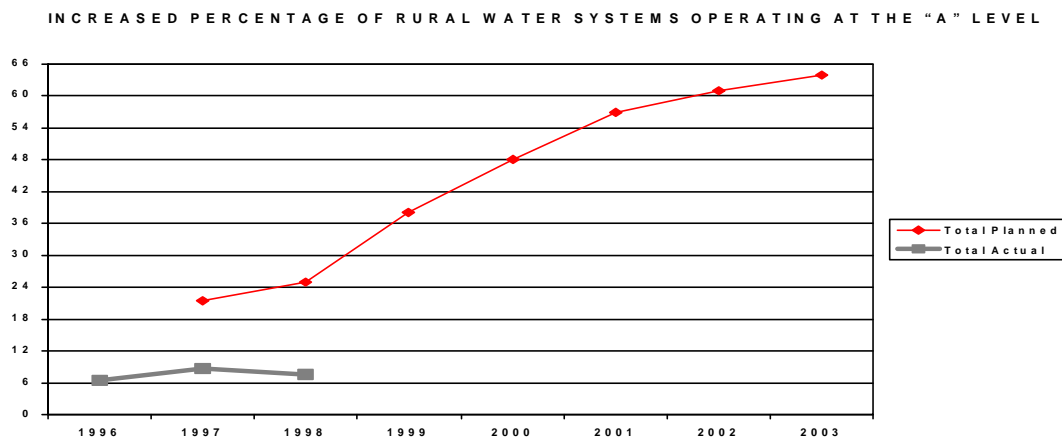
**SOURCE:** SANAA Operation and Maintenance Technicians' (TOMs) data.

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** A rural water system functioning at the "A" level is defined as having all of the following characteristics: a) water is disinfected, b) there is a water board that meets periodically (at least every three months), c) there is a water fee that is paid by users, d) there is a maintenance employee, and e) water is available from the system on a daily basis.

**PERFORMANCE:** FELL SHORT

**COMMENTS:** Each one of SANAA's Operation and Maintenance Technicians (TOMs) supervises the activities of approximately 60-80 rural village water boards. The water boards have the actual responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the water systems. The TOM advises and encourages the water boards to make the required improvements to the systems. During 1998, SANAA increased the percentage of rural water systems that have been diagnosed from 78% to 95%. Since June, the TOMs have dedicated most of their energies to bring about improvements and to move the water systems up to the "A" category. As of December 31, the percentage of rural water systems in the "A" category decreased to 7.6% (from 13% in September 1998), as a direct result of the widespread damage to water systems caused by Mitch. One of the Mission's major responses to the hurricane has been allocation of substantial funds to repair/reconstruct the approximately 40% of rural water systems affected by the hurricane. We will also have to revise the planned levels for 1999 onwards by June 30, 1999 when a more precise assessment of the damage caused by Mitch will be completed.

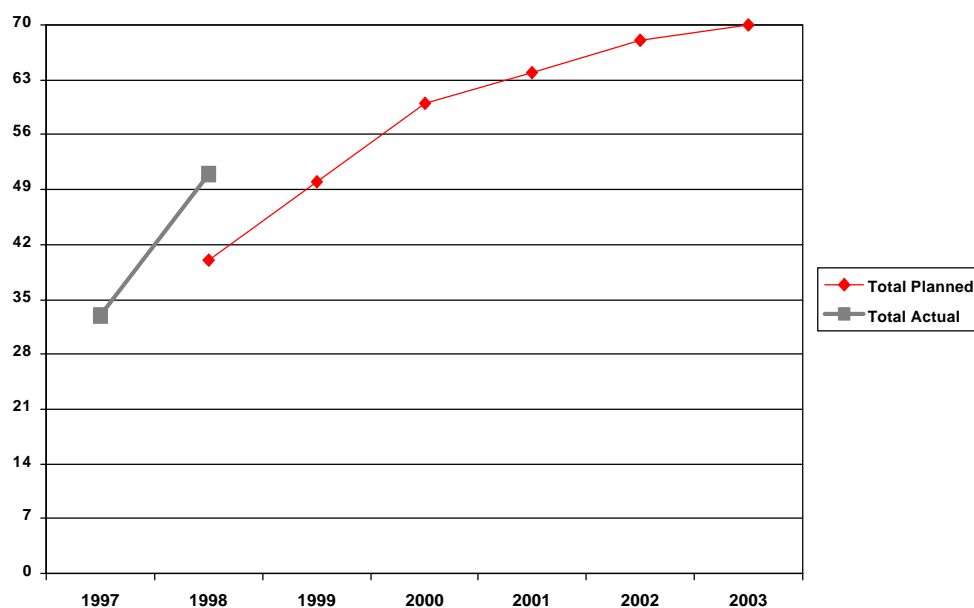
Calendar Year	Planned	Actual
Baseline 1996	---	6.5
1997	21.4	8.7
1998	25.0	7.6
1999	38.0	***
2000	48.0	***
2001	57.0	***
2002	61.0	***
Target 2003	64.0	***



\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 3:</b> Sustainable Improvements in Family Health <b>APPROVED: 08/04/97</b>		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:</b> USAID/Honduras	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 3.4 Improved Household Food Security in Title II Target Areas			
<b>INDICATOR: 3.4.g. INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE GROWTH TRENDS (PROXY FOR 3.B)</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Percentage of children less than 2 years of age in CARE target areas with adequate weight gain for their age (children whose growth charts show an upward trend, consistent with standards).  <b>SOURCE:</b> Growth charts of children 0-23 months in CARE target areas.  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> Number of children less than 2 years of age with adequate weight gain for their age over the previous three months, per standards, divided by the total number of target children whose weight gain (growth) is monitored. This is an annually-measured proxy for Global Malnutrition among children 12-23 months.  <b>PERFORMANCE:</b> EXCEEDED  <b>COMMENTS:</b> CARE collects these data quarterly and will report the percentage for the last quarter of the fiscal year. Though the target was exceeded in 1998, we are not raising future year targets accordingly because of the likely set backs anticipated due to Hurricane Mitch. Targets will be adjusted, if necessary, once the longer term impact of the hurricane on nutritional status are known.  During the period, growth monitoring carried out by the communities themselves proved to be an effective health approach. Counseling activities also have been positive.	Fiscal Year	Planned	Actual
	Baseline 1997	---	33.0
	1998	40	50.9
	1999	50	***
	2000	60	***
	2001	64	***
	2002	68	***
	Target 2003	70	***

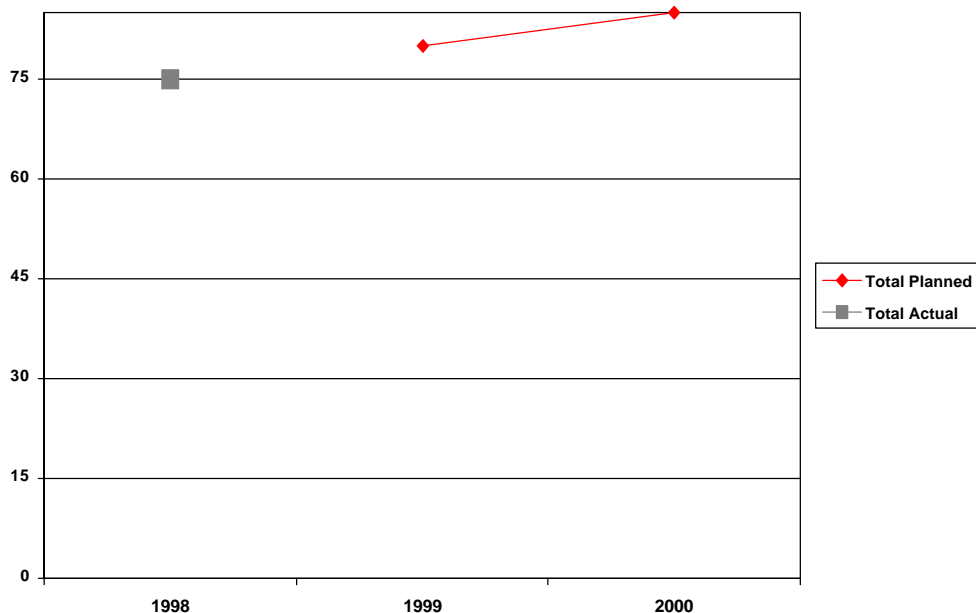
**INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WITH ADEQUATE GROWTH TRENDS (PROXY FOR 3.B)**



\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

<b>Objective No. 3:</b> Sustainable Improvements in Family Health <b>APPROVED: 09/18/98</b>		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Honduras</b>	
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 3.5 Increased Use of Malaria, Dengue, TB Prevention and Control Services			
<b>INDICATOR: 3.5.b. INCREASED CURE RATE OF TREATED TB CASES</b>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Cure Rate of TB Cases.  <b>SOURCE:</b> MOH data.  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> The number of individuals positively diagnosed for TB using the sputum test and entering treatment, and who after treatment were diagnosed as cured, measured as a percentage of all individuals positively diagnosed for TB who initiated treatment. Formula: $\frac{\text{No. individuals diagnosed and treated for TB cured} \times 100}{\text{Total No. individuals diagnosed and treated for TB}}$  <b>COMMENTS:</b> The MOH will initiate treatment on individuals diagnosed as having TB. At the end of treatment, the MOH will confirm that the patient is cured. The number of such cured patients will be compared to the total who initiated treatment and calculated into a percentage.	Calendar Year	Planned	Actual
	Baseline 1998	---	75%
	1999	80%	***
	2000	85%	***

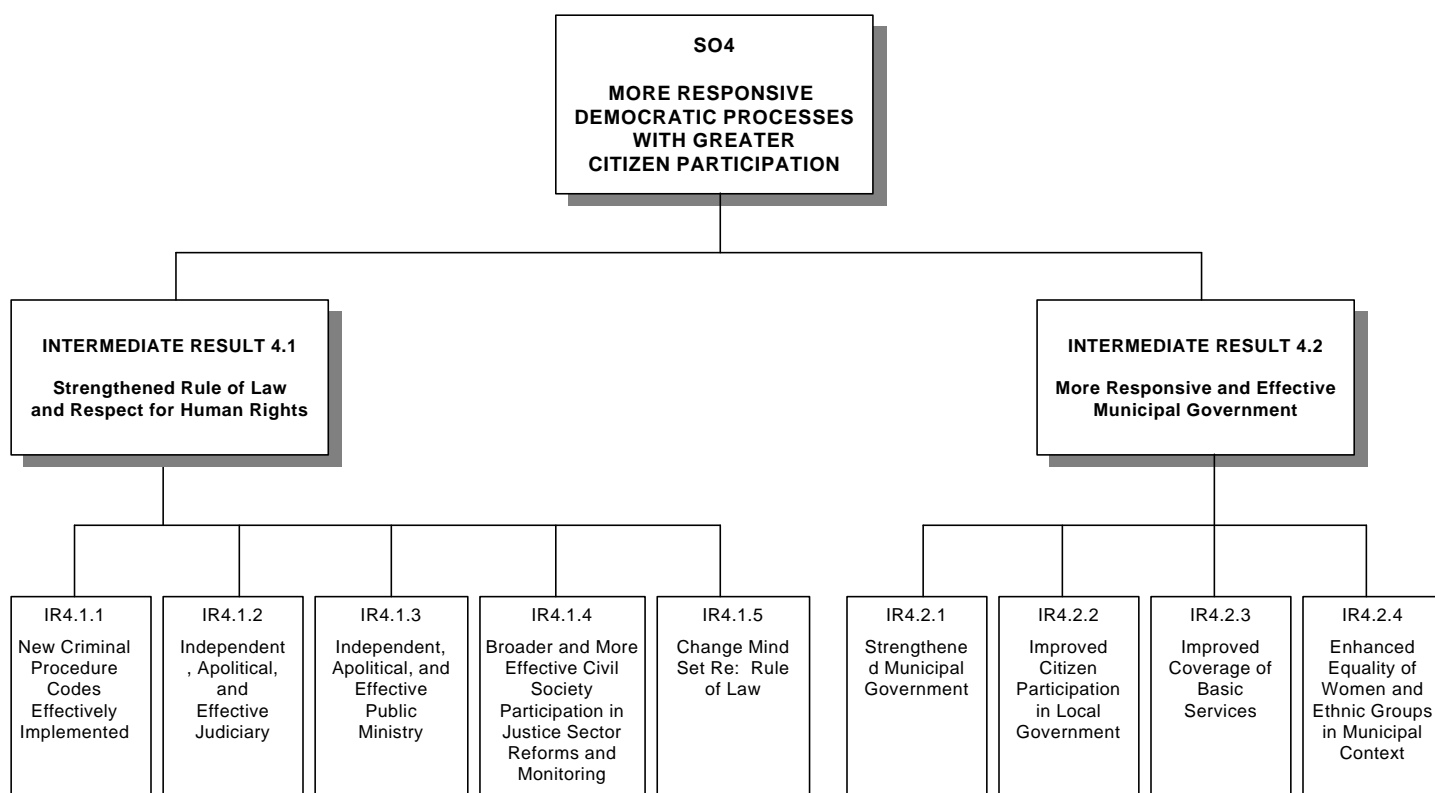
INCREASED CURE RATE FOR TREATED TB CASES



\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

**Strategic Objective 4**  
**MORE RESPONSIVE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES WITH GREATER CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

**MPP Objective: Consolidate Democratic Development**  
**Mission Overall Rating: ON TRACK**



**Summary** – Although program activities suffered setbacks as a result of Hurricane Mitch, and some major expected results during 1998 (e.g. passage of a reformed Criminal Procedures Code) did not occur, other achievements and the response of municipal governments to the challenge of meeting local needs after the hurricane, lead us to rate this SO as on track. The Criminal Procedures Code requires only a final reading and debate before passage and significant administrative reforms are underway in the courts. The Public Ministry continues to play an important role in advancing the prosecution of cases. The strength of municipal governments have been evident in their response to citizen needs after the hurricane by moving quickly to obtain food and emergency supplies, arrange for repairs of critical infrastructure, and consult with communities on priorities for the reconstruction process.

**Performance and Prospects** – The overall framework for democracy in Honduras remained strong, with some significant advances, but also some apparent slippages. Two factors dominated the scene: the first year of the Flores administration, and Hurricane Mitch. President Flores showed a strong commitment to continuing the historically important process of putting the military under civilian control and creating a civilian police force. However, the central government appeared to take a step backward in its support for decentralization and local government autonomy. The transfer of tax revenues remained low, with

indications that it might be further reduced, provoking confrontations with the Association of Mayors (AMHON). Despite the lack of support of the central government, local governments continued to gain strength. The capacity of the municipal governments was proven during the hurricane. For the first ten days, every city was completely cut off from the others and in most part from international assistance efforts. The municipalities responded to the immediate emergency needs and have continued to carry the bulk of the responsibility for resolving many of the serious post-hurricane problems.

The division of powers between the other branches of government remained weak and dominated by party politics, but with some positive mitigating trends. Congress was less dominated by presidential influence than we expected. The judiciary continued to be affected by partisan activity, undermining its authority and credibility, but significant progress was made in terms of our own program activities. The Public Ministry continued to play a strong role throughout the final year of the first Attorney General. The election of his replacement was tainted by political horse trading, but the strong outcry in the media showed a healthy and growing citizen demand for fair governance, and growing civil society activity.

***Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights*** - Progress toward rule of law objectives remained very strong during the year, in spite of program delays caused by Hurricane Mitch and other factors, and political issues which continue to affect the sector overall.

***New Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) Effectively Implemented*** - Despite optimistic projections, the new CPC was not approved by the legislature, though significant progress was made compared to previous years. The congressional review committee met throughout the summer, with TA from a USAID advisor and a Spanish judge providing pragmatic changes. Several consensus-building meetings were also held by the committee. In September the bill seemed slated for quick passage, but changes in the agenda and interruptions caused by Hurricane Mitch delayed it. The code is now in final reading and should be approved this summer. Since passage has been expected for some time, delays have impeded program implementation and planning. The positive side of the delay is that there is now a great deal of public awareness and acceptance of the need for the new code, which should facilitate implementation.

***Independent, Apolitical, and Effective Judiciary*** - Support to the judiciary continued to follow a strategy of implementing systems that will improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of the court system with or without a new CPC. Work began midyear on implementation of a case-tracking and statistical system that will help to ensure citizen access to the legal process and fair and timely disposition of cases. The elements of that system have been defined, case purging has taken place, and the systems should begin functioning in four pilot courts soon. A by-product will be the ability to generate accurate judicial statistics for the first time, which will in turn permit a more rational allocation of resources. Work on lower court reorganization also began, which will result in support personnel reporting to a central court administrator rather than directly to individual judges, a more transparent and efficient model. In the area of budget, the court administrator followed guidelines previously developed by a USAID consultant in developing a needs-based budget and annual operating plan for 1999, a first for the court, which has had notoriously poor budgetary practices. The consultant is also assisting the administrator in decentralizing administration. Solid progress was also made in the first half of the year in institutionalizing improvements in the Judicial School, building upon the previous year's activities, and ESF local currency funds continued to support the Court Inspector General's Office. Though politically-based appointments and dismissals took place in that office for the first time, the new IG appears committed to keeping the office focused, and the indicators showed a high level of activity.

Performance indicators show that although improvements in the adjudication rate continue to be painfully slow, they are taking place. Adjudications of common crimes have increased significantly, as have cases involving crimes against women and minorities. Cases involving influential defendants, including corruption and environmental cases, continue to be difficult to resolve. The increase in

adjudications of "other" special prosecutions, which includes primarily juvenile cases subject to oral procedures and stricter time limits, demonstrates that a change in the system can quickly have an effect.

The overriding problem of the judiciary over the past year, as expected, has been increased politicization. The problem has been widely recognized and has stimulated renewed efforts to address the problem through a constitutional amendment that would change the appointment process and term of office for the Supreme Court. Despite this serious issue, the Court has been extremely committed to the administrative reforms supported by our program. Our own ability to undertake policy dialogue on politicization was undermined by the hold placed on funds from March until December as a result of the Valle case.

*Independent, Apolitical, and Effective Public Ministry* - The Public Ministry continued to be at the vanguard of justice reforms. The Ministry received more than 30,000 complaints, increased its prosecutions in all categories, and exceeded all its goals. The dramatic increase in cases pertaining to women's rights is attributable to better case management and increased NGO involvement in awareness activities. Environmental cases upsurged due to improvements in case preparation resulting from long and short-term TA. The increase in "other" special prosecutions is again primarily attributable to more juvenile cases being prosecuted under the new oral system. However, 80% of these cases were dismissed for lack of evidence, signaling a serious problem that the Ministry intends to address this year.

*Broader and More Effective Civil Society Participation in Justice Sector Reforms and Monitoring* - Although civil society advocacy in the justice sector remains at basic levels, significantly more organizations are now involved. Our prime grantee, FOPRIDEH, made 22 subgrants to grassroots organizations which carried out 44 seminars and workshops on diverse laws with a total of 843 participants. FOPRIDEH itself carried out training for the grantees in how to effectively organize strategies. One subgrantee also continued a major campaign to support passage of the CPC.

*Changed Mind Set Related to Rule of Law* - Ten law students from two universities, along with three advisors, traveled to the U.S. They met with various actors in the criminal justice system and with ethical oversight groups and viewed oral trials. The students continued to meet together in their groups after their return and to carry out activities to promote an improved judicial system. Because of the success of the first year, two more groups will be sent in 1999, and a third university has asked to participate.

*More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government* – Perversely, Hurricane Mitch seems to have provided an opportunity for local governments to demonstrate their commitment and ability to respond to citizen needs. Although the real costs to the municipalities have been great, they have been at the forefront of the response, demonstrating the capabilities that have been created in local governments.

*Strengthened Municipal Government.* 1998 was the first year of a new municipal administration and the Foundation for Municipal Development (FUNDEMUN) mounted a massive TA and training effort to assist newly elected municipal authorities and guarantee continuity from the previous governments. Technical staff assisted 38 municipalities simultaneously (compared to 22 in 1997, a record for the project) and their efforts were critical in keeping secondary cities on the track during their first few months in office. Training included an initial course for the mayor and all city council members on the municipal law and basic administration. The private university UNITEC also trained 2,289 municipal authorities and employees from 246 of Honduras' 298 municipalities in five areas: municipal strengthening and leadership, municipal law, strategic planning, budget administration and municipal management. AMHON also developed a manual and training program for the development of a simplified land cadastre system for the small municipalities, which should help them significantly increase local income generation.

In spite of Hurricane Mitch's impact on municipal infrastructure and finance, participating municipalities



demonstrated a tremendous amount of resilience and were largely able to meet and sometimes exceed, project indicators. While municipalities were not able to increase their investments in basic services, they did meet investment targets in water, sanitation and garbage collection. The project was also able to incorporate 10 smaller municipalities that are receiving intensive TA and training from FUNDEMUN.

*Improved Citizen Participation in Local Government* – The program includes four approaches to citizen participation: FUNDEMUN works intensively with community groups and a large teachers network to provide guidance on productive engagement; they work closely with the municipal authorities to put together productive and participatory community meetings; AMHON encourages municipalities to comply with the legal requirement to hold a minimum of five open town meetings a year; and a prerequisite to infrastructure projects is full vetting with the community to determine priorities, agree on community participation, and assure concurrence with tariffs.

Citizen participation in local government increased impressively. This year marks a record average attendance of 217 persons per town meeting in large municipalities and 210 in smaller municipalities, exceeding performance indicators. These figures reflect a growing commitment on behalf of both municipal governments and their communities to incorporate citizenry into the local decision making process and show one of the clearest indications that democracy is being strengthened at the local level.

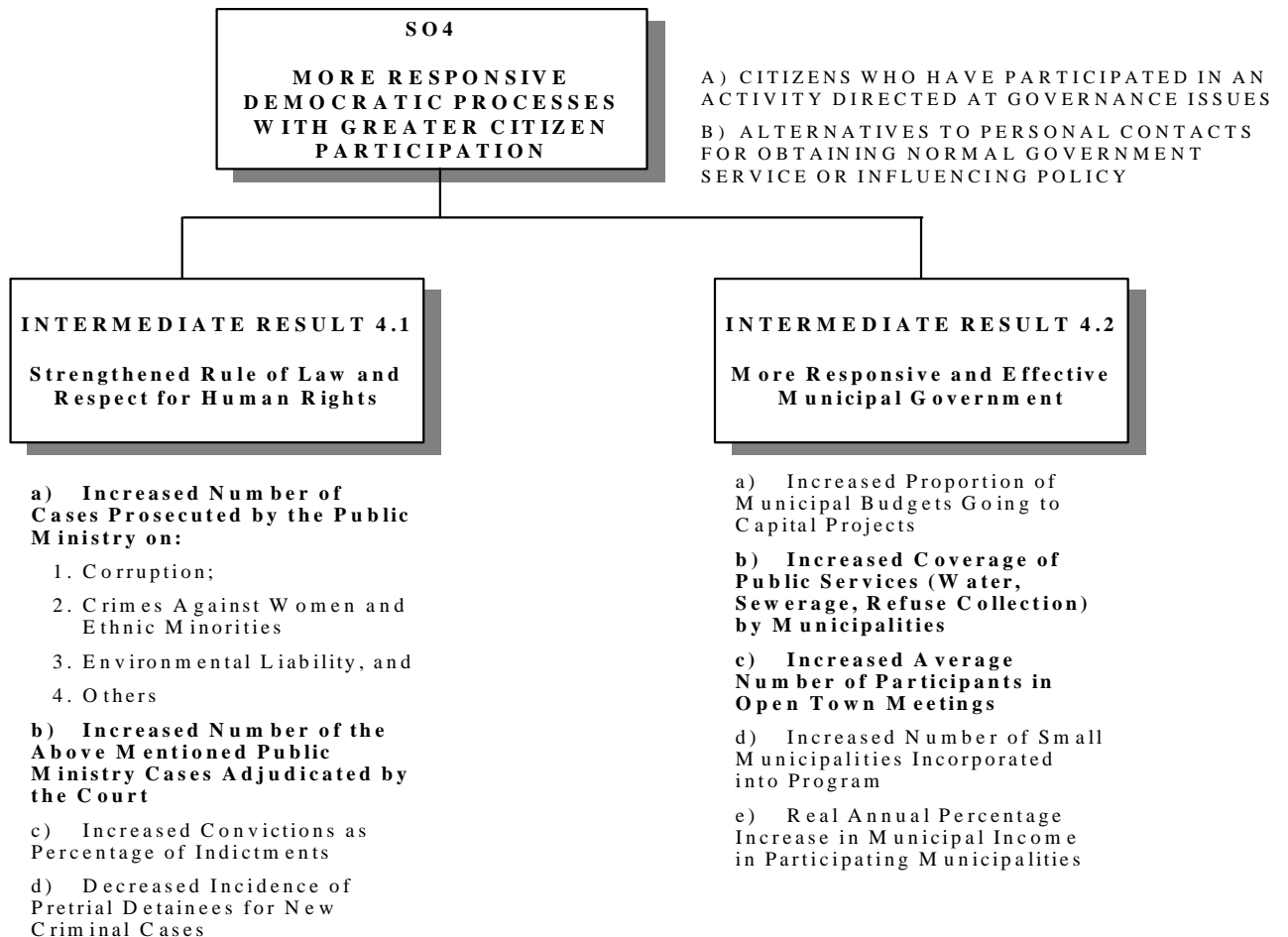
*Improved Coverage of Basic Services* - In spite of limitations resulting from rapid population growth and limited access to credit, municipalities were able to meet the indicator targets for increased services, providing basic services to more than 18,000 additional beneficiaries. USAID provides both loans and grants for basic service investments via FHIS. Financing is conditioned upon the municipality having a good public service management capability, a cost recovery capability and active community participation. A longer-term effort to help develop a sustainable municipal finance system will be delayed this year because of Mitch-related priorities. Following Mitch, USAID used OFDA resources and reprogrammed USAID resources to repair water systems that were knocked out by the storm.

*Enhanced Equality of Women and Ethnic Groups in the Municipal Context* – While women's participation in local governments remains low, AMHON and FUNDEMUN both encourage municipalities to incorporate women into all aspects of municipal government. Four participating municipalities have established special outreach services to women and two to ethnic groups. The project goal was to have at least five such services functioning well by December 1999. USAID is also actively supporting the recently formed Garifuna Association of Mayors.

**Adjustment to Plans** – If the CPC is not passed this year, programming for the rule of law program will need to be adjusted. The Mission will continue to monitor the degree of politicization associated with key judicial institutions to determine where it may be affecting the ability of the program to reach anticipated results. Given concerns about potential corruption associated with massive aid flows for hurricane reconstruction, USAID/Honduras has proposed accountability programs as part of its Special Objective using supplemental funds which would be managed in conjunction with rule of law activities.

Municipalities will be a major focus of hurricane reconstruction programming with supplemental funds under the Special Objective and a part of major initiatives in rehabilitating urban water and sanitation systems, developing permanent housing solutions for dislocated families, developing urban disaster mitigation infrastructure, preparing for potential future disasters, improving management of watersheds in their jurisdictions, and participating in decision making related to reconstruction of rural roads and bridges. TA and training provided to municipal officials will be greatly expanded to address these issues.

# SO4 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



This chart shows the various indicators USAID/Honduras is using to measure progress toward these objectives. Those listed in bold type were selected for presentation in the R4 (based on guidance permitting 3-4 indicator charts per SO) because they best capture the impact of USAID programs and data is available each year.

**TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

<b>OBJECTIVE NO. 4:</b> More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation				
<b>APPROVED: 08/04/97</b>		<b>COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Honduras</b>		
<b>RESULT NAME:</b> 4.1: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights				
<b>INDICATOR: 4.1.a INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES PROSECUTED BY THE PUBLIC MINISTRY ON CORRUPTION, CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY AND OTHERS</b>				
<b>UNIT OF MEASURE:</b> Number of Cases Prosecuted by the Public Ministry (PM)  <b>SOURCE:</b> Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296), Court, and Attorney General's Office Records  <b>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:</b> This indicator describes the number of cases <u>filed</u> by prosecutors in the court during the reporting period. Although we use the term "prosecuted", it is not directly comparable to that term as used in the U.S. system. The cases reported here have begun the judicial process, which begins with the investigative phase, but may not yet have been elevated to what is considered the trial level or be ready for a decision. Under the approved strategy, this indicator will be moved down to the second IR level in future reporting.  Legend:           Types of cases nationally: Corrupt.       = Corruption Women/Min.   = Crimes against women and ethnic minorities Environ.       = Environmental liability Other SP       = All other types of cases, handled by special prosecutors (SP), including constitutional rights and guarantees, protection of children and the handicapped, human rights, consumers and historical/archaeological sites  Other Prosec. = All other criminal cases managed by prosecutors assigned to Court's of first and second instance (i.e. non-SP cases)*  <b>PERFORMANCE: EXCEEDED</b>  Comments: The Public Ministry continues as a strong actor in filing cases in the Honduran tribunals as demonstrated by the 1998 statistical data. Overall prosecutorial activity increased in all categories of prosecutions as compared to 1997. The number of cases filed also exceeded the targets for the year.  The number of corruption cases reported is attributable to the same case reported last year where a judge, together with several lawyers, provided false registration for several hundred foreigners in the 1997 elections. This situation has been reported as several hundred cases, but it should have been consolidated into at most twenty cases. The anti-corruption unit continued filing cases related to this event in 1998 until instructed not to by the supervisor. Therefore the increase in corruption cases is still overestimated. The increase in cases involving women and ethnic minorities is primarily a result of improved handling of cases and increased NGO educational/awareness activities regarding the Law Against Domestic Violence. The increase in "other" special prosecutions continues to be attributable to an increase in juvenile cases, working under the oral system. However, the majority of these cases continues to be dismissed for inadequate evidence. PM officials are aware of this serious problem and will be taking corrective actions.	Year	Planned	Actual	
	Baseline	1994	---	
	Corrupt.		---	26
	Women/Min.		---	23
	Environ.		---	19
	Others			207
	1995	Corrupt.	35	73
		Women/Min.	80	453
		Environ.	20	59
		Other SP.	300	317
	Other Prosec.*	---	11,098	
	1996	Corrupt.	40	136
		Women/Min.	160	216
		Environ.	30	24
		Other SP.	400	157
		Other Prosec.*	15,000	6,368
	1997	Corrupt.	50	350
		Women/Min.	240	616
		Environ.	30	65
		Other SP.	200	338
		Other Prosec.*	9,000	4,875
	1998	Corrupt.	60	389
		Women/Min.	300	1,730
		Environ.	30	138
		Other SP.	300	1,127
		Other Prosec.*	5,000	5,416
	1999	Corrupt.	60	***
		Women/Min.	300	***
		Environ.	30	***
		Other SP.	300	***
		Other Prosec.*	5,000	***

**OBJECTIVE NO. 4:** More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation

**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 4.1: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

**INDICATOR: 4.1.b INCREASED NUMBER OF PUBLIC MINISTRY CASES AS DESCRIBED IN 4.1.a. ABOVE ADJUDICATED BY THE COURT**

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Increased Number of Cases Successfully Adjudicated

**SOURCE:** Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296), Public Ministry (PM) and Court Records

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator measures the court system's effectiveness in resolving cases prosecuted by the Public Ministry. It includes final resolutions of guilty and not guilty, as well as dismissals, including for lack of evidence.

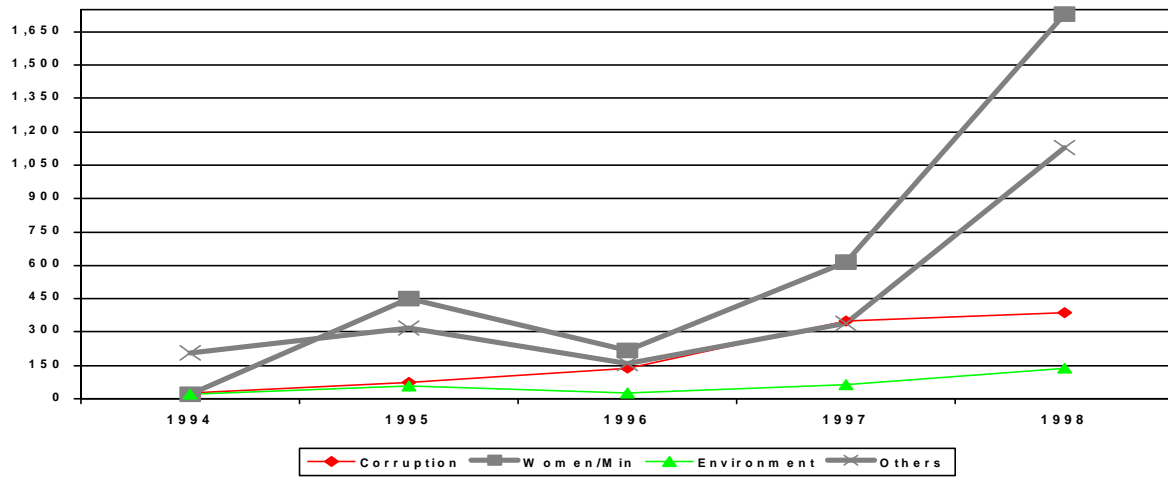
**PERFORMANCE: FELL SHORT (Corruption and Environment); EXCEEDED (Women/Minorities and other)**

**Comments:** The data under this indicator continue to show both positive and negative trends. In most categories, the court showed improvements, and exceeded its goals. However, the absolute numbers remain very low, given the number of cases pending and new cases being introduced each year. Adjudications of corruption cases were again low, and fell short of the target, indicating the problems that have always impeded resolution of these cases continue: judges who lack job security are reluctant to find influential defendants guilty, and therefore engage in extensive delays, particularly additional investigation, which the current system allows. Additionally, some of these cases are entering the system with insufficient investigation. On the other hand, adjudications of other special prosecutions, primarily juvenile cases now being heard orally, showed a significant increase, demonstrating a positive trend which could be replicated in the adult system if the new Criminal Procedure Codes is adopted. Although general prosecutions showed a decline over 1996 levels, we again attribute that to the unreliability of this data in the past and stricter reporting procedures now in place, and not to a real reduction.

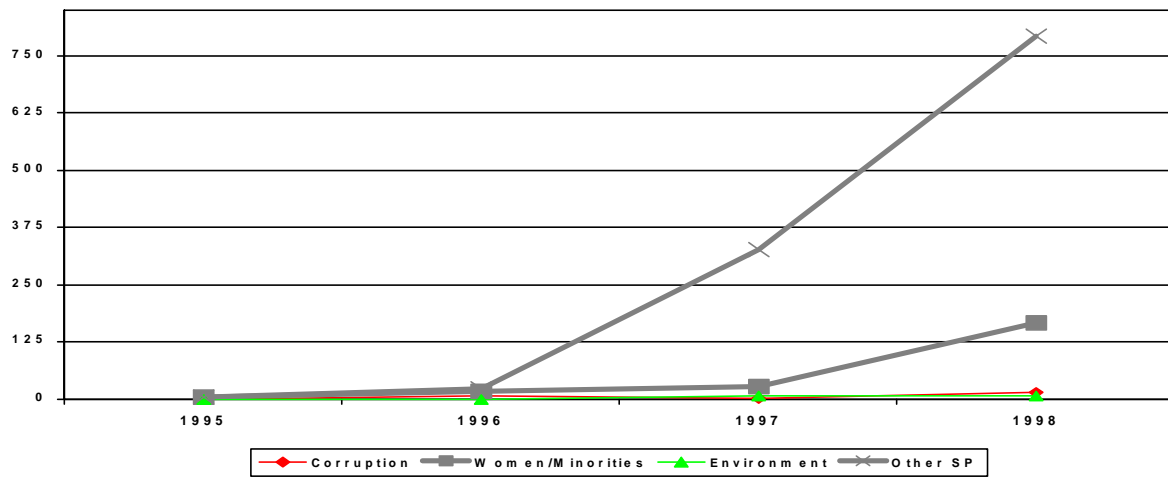
Year	Planned	Actual
1995		
Corrupt.	12	0
Women/Min.	25	4
Environ.	8	0
Other SP.	101	4
Other prosec.	---	250
1996		
Corrupt.	24	7
Women/Min.	50	18
Environ.	8	0
Other SP.	101	24
Other prosec.	300	3,340
1997		
Corrupt.	12	2
Women/Min.	25	29
Environ.	5	8
Other SP.	30	326
Other prosec.	3,500	2,311
1998		
Corrupt.	48	15
Women/Min.	150	167
Environ.	20	8
Other SP.	150	793
Other prosec.	1,000	2,873
1999		
Corrupt.	48	***
Women/Min.	150	***
Environ.	20	***
Other SP.	150	***
Other prosec.	1,000	***

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

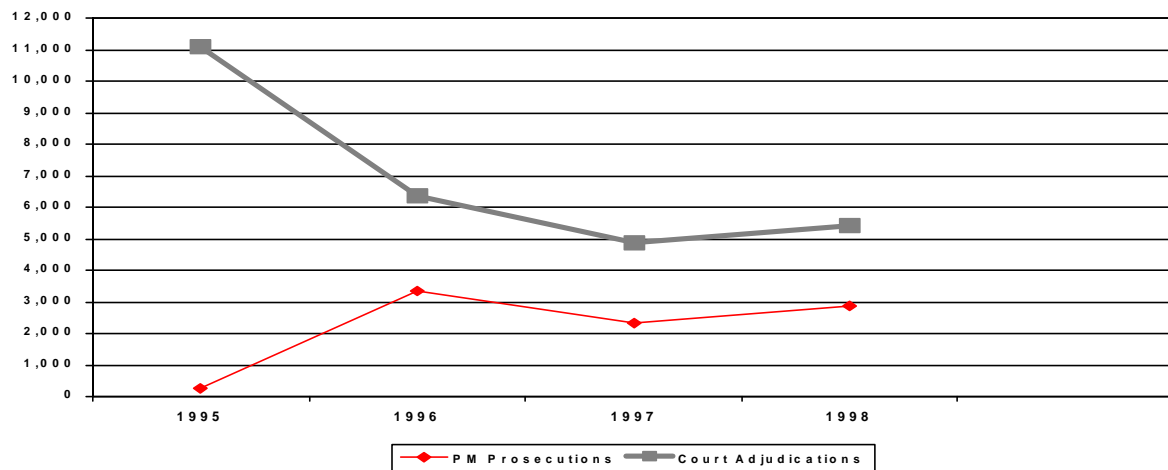
**INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES ON CORRUPTION, CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY AND OTHERS**



**INCREASED NUMBER OF PUBLIC MINISTRY CASES AS DESCRIBED IN 4.1.1.a ABOVE**



**OTHER PUBLIC MINISTRY PROSECUTIONS AND ADJUDICATIONS BY THE COURTS**



**OBJECTIVE NO. 4:** More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation

**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 4.2 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government

**INDICATOR: 4.2.b INCREASED COVERAGE OF PUBLIC SERVICES (WATER, SEWERAGE, REFUSE COLLECTION) BY MUNICIPALITIES**

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Increased number of Urban Inhabitants Receiving all Three Services in Participating Municipalities

**SOURCE:** Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Increase in numbers of inhabitants simultaneously receiving water, sewerage and refuse collection services.

**PERFORMANCE:** MET (in "A" Municipalities); EXCEEDED (in "B" Municipalities)

**COMMENTS:** This indicator previously measured only the average percent of the inhabitants of municipalities participating in the MDP that receive all three basic services: water, sewage, and refuse collection. However, due to rapid population growth in a number of the participating municipalities, the percent coverage figure did not accurately describe the real growth in basic service infrastructure that is occurring. For this reason, we have added the actual annual increases in numbers of beneficiaries of these public services in order to measure real increases. This figure more accurately represents the forward movement in investment in local infrastructure. In addition, the incorporation of new municipalities in 1998 with lower service coverage, brings down the average percent coverage in some services.

In 1998, 16,985 new beneficiaries were added to water, sewage and refuse collection services in "A" municipalities. In "B" municipalities, an additional 1,665 beneficiaries were added.

It is important to note that even with increased revenue collection reaching nearly full potential in a few municipalities, that none of the Honduran municipalities are able to fully finance their basic public infrastructure needs with their own revenue sources. The initial cost of building the capital infrastructure is well beyond local revenue generating capacity. USAID will continue to support grant and loan investments for infrastructure construction in these municipalities, but our resources and that of the other donors cannot meet the growing demand. USAID is working to develop a sustainable municipal finance system that will provide a regular system of credit for municipal infrastructure. Real gains in the coverage/provision of public services will be largely dependant on the establishment of regular access to financing for municipalities. This strategy is likely to take several years to establish and implement, and is dependant on conditions in the Honduran financial sector that are beyond USAID's control.

Currently 28% of the population in the "A" municipalities are receiving all three services and 15% of the population in "B" municipalities. The coverage breakdown by service is:

**Average Coverage by Service**

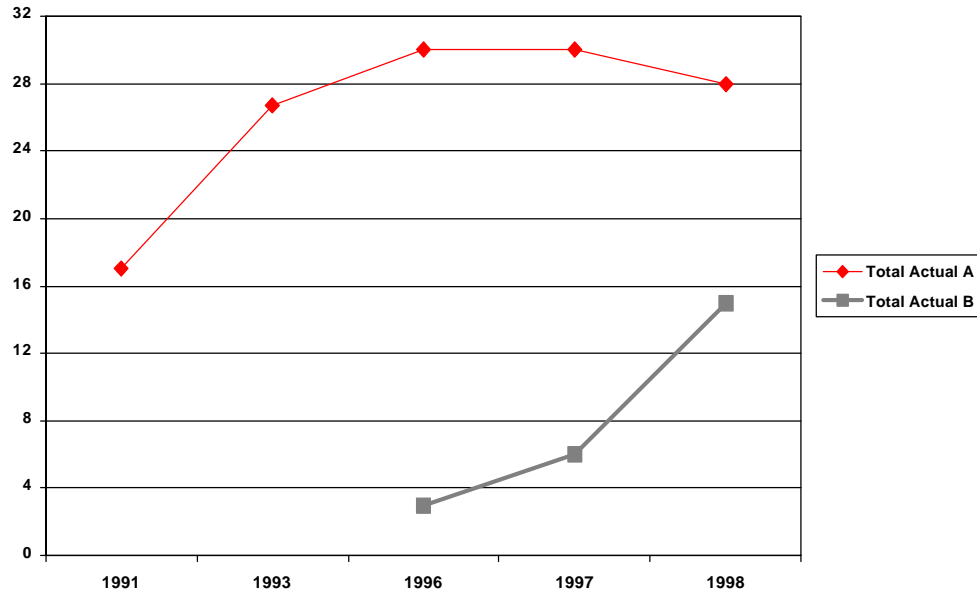
	<b>Water</b>	<b>Sewerage</b>	<b>Garbage Collection</b>
"A"	76%	23%	19%
"B"	77%	31%	47%

The project assists several smaller municipalities and has separate indicator targets for these new participating municipalities. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Year		Planned	Actual
Baseline	1991	---	17.0
	1993	22	26.7
1996 Baseline	"A" "B"	---	30 3
1997	"A" "B"	30 8	30 6
1998	"A" "B"	32 12	+16,985 (28%) +1,665 (15%)
1999	"A" "B"	+20,000 (52%) +2,000 (37.5%)	***
2000	"A" "B"	+20,000 (52%) +2,000 (38%)	***
2001	"A" "B"	+ +	***
2002	"A" "B"	+ +	***
Target	2003 "A" "B"	+ +	***

\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE

INCREASED COVERAGE NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICES (WATER, SEWERAGE, REFUSE  
COLLECTION) BY MUNICIPALITIES



**OBJECTIVE NO. 4:** More Responsive Democratic Processes with Greater Citizen Participation  
**APPROVED:** 08/04/97

**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Honduras

**RESULT NAME:** 4.2 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government

**INDICATOR:** 4.2.c INCREASED AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN OPEN TOWN MEETINGS

**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Average number of participants

**SOURCE:** Municipal records

**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** This indicator reports the average number of persons attending open town meetings in participating municipalities.

**PERFORMANCE:** EXCEEDED (in "A" municipalities);  
EXCEEDED (in "B" Municipalities)

**COMMENTS:** The average number of persons attending open town meetings in both "A" and "B" municipalities increased compared with last year and surpassed our planned levels. We had predicted that attendance at these meetings would rise in 1998 as the new municipal governments held their first meetings with the citizenry to make important decisions regarding public services and infrastructure investments. In "A" municipalities attendance rose to an average of 217 persons per town meeting and in "B" municipalities the average participation rose to 210. These are the highest figures in the project's history and reflect a growing commitment on behalf of both municipal governments and their communities to incorporate citizenry into the local decision making process.

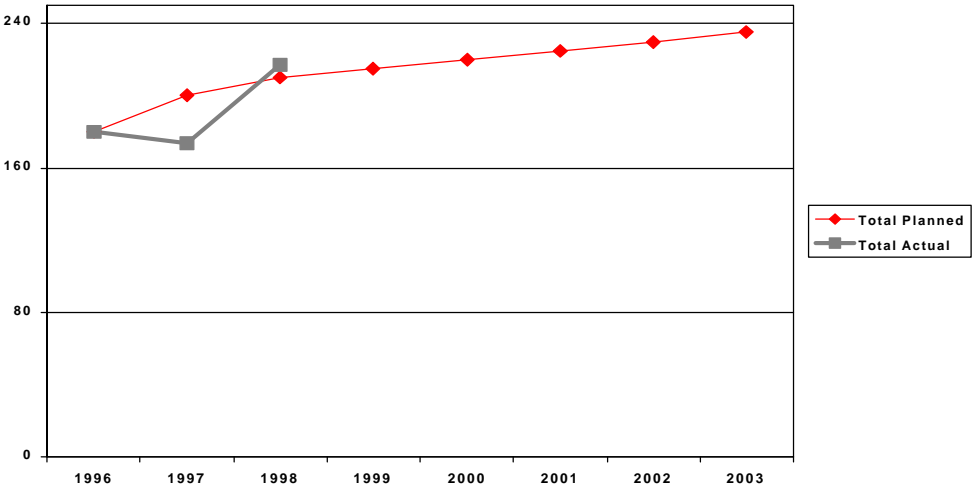
The project assists several smaller municipalities and has separate indicator targets for these new participating municipalities. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Year		Planned		Actual	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
Baseline	1996 Total Female Male	180 110 70		180 75 105	97 28 69
1997	Total Female Male	200 100 100	125 62 63	174 97 77	114 57 57
1998	Total Female Male	210 105 105	130 65 65	217 83 134	210 86 124
1999	Total Female Male	215 108 107	135 68 67	***  	***  
2000	Total Female Male	220 110 110	140 70 70	***  	***  
2001	Total Female Male	225 113 112	145 73 72	***  	***  
2002	Total Female Male	230 115 115	150 75 75	***  	***  
Target	2003 Total Female Male	235 118 117	155 78 77	***  	***  

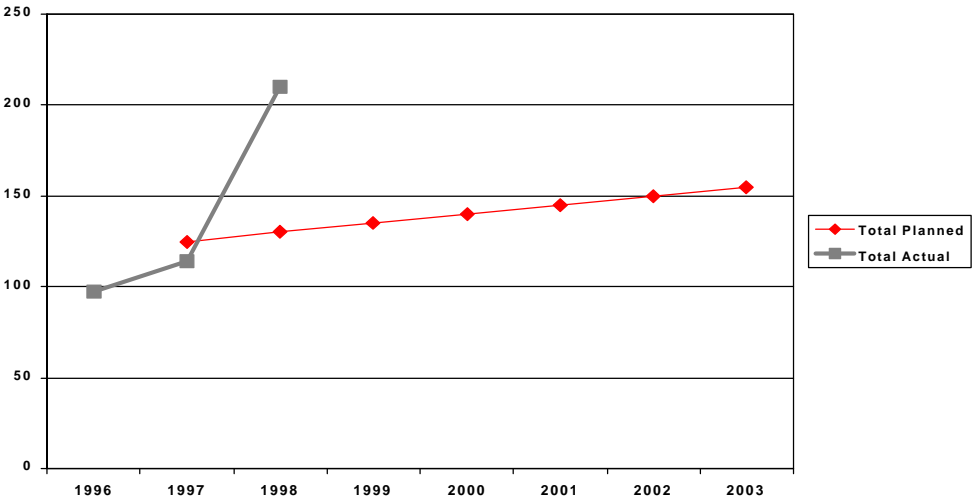
\*\*\* INDICATES YEARS FOR WHEN ACTUAL DATA WILL BE AVAILABLE



INCREASED AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANS IN OPEN TOWN MEETINGS (A)



INCREASED AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANS IN OPEN TOWN MEETINGS (B)



### III. STRATEGY UPDATE

The context for development in Honduras has changed dramatically due to Hurricane Mitch and the USAID/Honduras strategy must be revised to reflect that reality. The need to address the most urgent hurricane reconstruction needs also makes it imperative that the Mission work in areas not contemplated in the strategy approved in 1997. The Mission's plans for meeting these urgent reconstruction needs are described in the Special Objective approved by the LAC/AA in May, 1999.

Some of these efforts will require continuing support beyond the time frame envisioned for supplemental funds. The Mission has already embarked on a design effort to implement the Special Objective and is also addressing the longer-term implications for these activities, recognizing that the reconstruction process in Honduras will not be completed in just 2-3 years. Therefore, **the Mission proposes to revise the current strategy that forms the basis of its management contract with USAID/Washington for submission early next year before the R-4 submission.** Since the process of designing reconstruction activities approved under the Special Objective starts the Mission down the path of that new strategy, **the Mission also requests preliminary approval of the major changes anticipated in the strategy** as presented in this section.

#### **Rationale for Changes to the Mission's Strategic Framework**

The Mission's strategy has already been significantly changed through the approval of the Special Objective that programs \$291 million over the next 2-3 years. Presentation of a revised comprehensive strategy for USAID/Honduras will reflect the impact of Hurricane Mitch on the previous strategic framework and its associated objectives and targets, and the dramatically changed context for development in Honduras. This will require a qualitative change in the Mission strategy in most areas, as suggested by the Special Objective. The reasons for changes to the overall strategy include:

- **Re-orienting objectives to the hurricane response effort** – Though supplemental funds will make the largest contribution to hurricane reconstruction efforts, other Mission funding reprogrammed from the regular OYB and current pipelines is already contributing significantly to hurricane reconstruction. Future year funds from the regular budget process will also contribute to the hurricane reconstruction effort. The strategy revision will show the relationships and synergies between the Mission's longer-term development program and the hurricane response activities. We want to be clear about the relationships between our regular OYB and the supplemental funds. In many cases, indicators will be revised because the focus of activities has changed; longer-term targets will be updated based on analysis of trends in the aftermath of the hurricane.
- **Longer-term commitment to reconstruction activities** – Supplemental funds have been provided for emergency reconstruction needs within a limited time frame. But some of those activities require a longer-term commitment to reach full coverage and completion of the efforts undertaken and assure the institutional foundation for sustainability. We will identify where activities begun with supplemental funds require additional funding in the out years.
- **Increased emphasis in key areas** – USAID/Honduras' response to the hurricane requires changes in the emphasis and approach in areas that are part of the current strategy. For example, the strong emphasis under the Special Objective on watershed management requires a more comprehensive long-term approach to watersheds in the strategy that incorporates ongoing work in forestry and the protected areas. Work with municipalities cuts across most of the strategy

and will give greater attention to municipal development in the revised strategy. The Mission also now envisions more emphasis on education given its importance to progress in all areas of the strategy. These changes will affect the structure of the Mission's strategic framework.

- **Clearer focus on the Mission's manageable interest** – The revised strategy will respond to changes in Agency guidance regarding the development of strategic frameworks, especially the lifting of artificial restrictions of the number of permissible strategic objectives, to establish objectives that are within the Mission's manageable interest and where progress can be reasonably attributable to Mission programming.

### **Proposed Changes to the Mission's Strategic Framework**

As part of the process of developing the Special Objective and reviewing the entire program in preparing this R-4, the Mission has already done considerable thinking about the revisions to the strategic framework that will be required. Some of these changes were signaled in our Congressional Presentation. We expect to make the following major changes to the strategy and request LAC Bureau approval to proceed along these lines in revising the strategy for presentation next year.

- **Restatement of the economic growth/poverty reduction objective** – In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, the primary need is economic reactivation, which is expected to be at least a five-year process. The Mission proposed to capture this change in focus by changing the SO statement to "Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor". The current strategic focus on "expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets" will remain a key element of the strategy as it contributes to economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor.
- **Increased emphasis on agricultural reactivation** – As part of the focus on economic reactivation, the Special Objective proposes major involvement in the agricultural sector, the hardest hit by Mitch, which was not explicitly a part of the Mission's long-term strategy (economic growth/poverty reduction efforts were focused primarily on policy issues and small and micro enterprises involved in a number of key economic sectors). The Mission believes there will be a continuing need for assistance to small and medium agricultural producers beyond the timeframe of the Special Objective.
- **Upgrading and restatement of the environment objective** – The major emphasis in the Special Objective on improving watershed management requires a longer-term emphasis that incorporates the Mission's current strategic focus on protected areas and forestry. Therefore we plan to upgrade the current environment special objective to a full strategic objective, revise the strategic objective to "Improved Management of Watersheds, Forests, and Protected Areas" and transfer the forestry activity to this objective.
- **Upgrading the role of education in the strategic framework** – Recognizing the central role of education in Honduran development and its critical contributions to achievement of USAID/Honduras objectives in other sectors, we propose a full-fledged education strategic objective focused on "Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills". Current education activities under the economic growth objective would become part of this new strategic objective.
- **Increased emphasis on municipal development** – The Special Objective outlines a broad range

of activities involving municipalities that requires some additional resonance in the overall strategy and the use of non-supplemental funds. The Special Objective calls for involvement of municipal officials in the rural road and bridge rehabilitation program and the subsequent maintenance of those roads; reconstruction of municipal and rural water, sewage, and solid waste infrastructure; municipal involvement in infectious disease control efforts; a major role for municipalities in finding permanent housing solutions for displaced families; local community involvement in both formal and non-formal education efforts; development and implementation of watershed management plans; responding to identification of areas vulnerable to future flooding or landslides; and development of disaster preparedness and management plans. Much of this work will require some follow-on commitment from the Mission beyond the timeframe of supplemental funds, especially in the following areas:

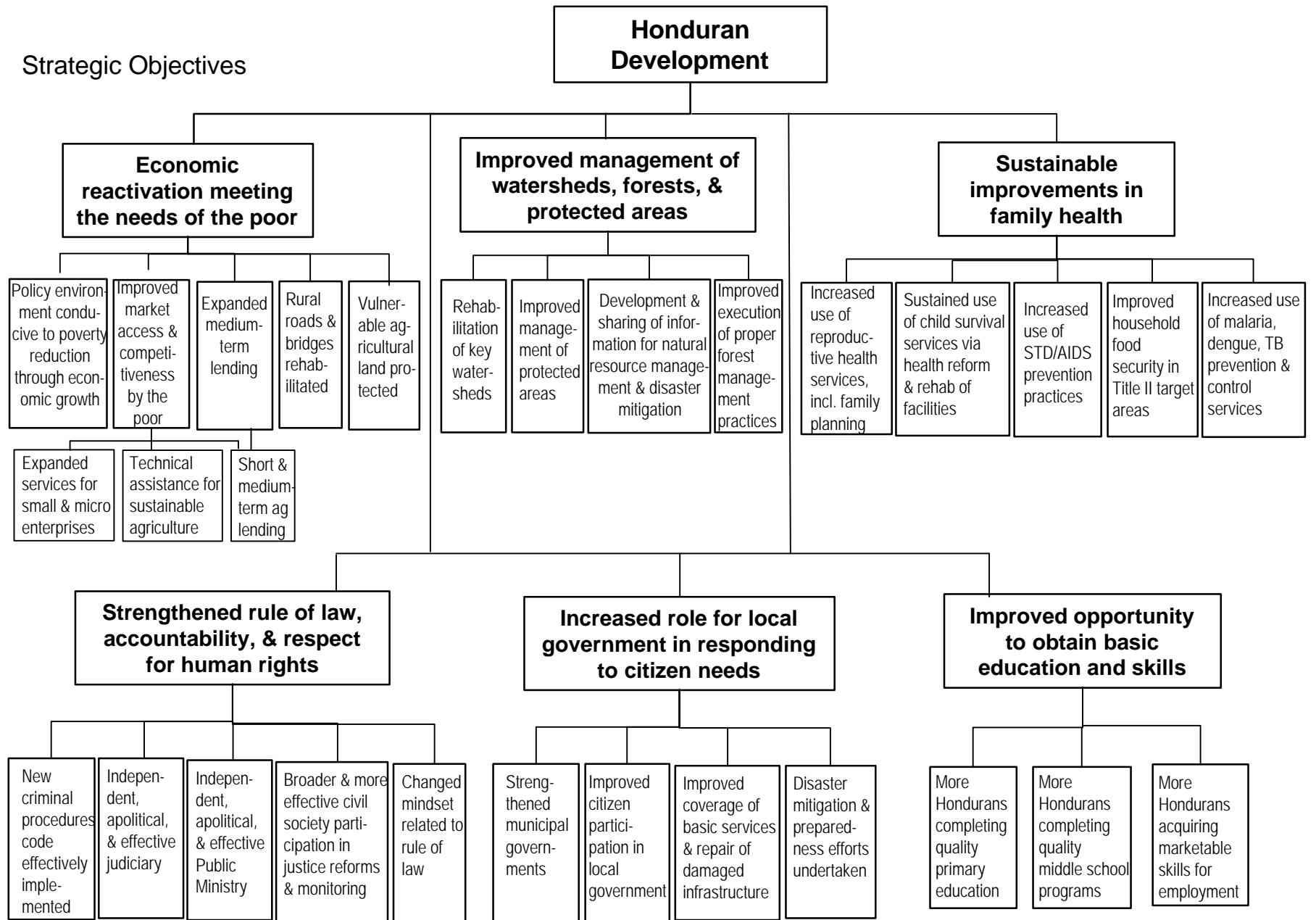
- ***Disaster mitigation*** – Using supplemental funds, Mission programs will help municipalities incorporate risk mapping into a process of urban planning, identify where critical disaster mitigation infrastructure is needed, and fund construction or rehabilitation of priority infrastructure. For example, storm drainage systems similar to the USAID-financed system in Puerto Cortes which prevented major damage there are proposed for other major cities. Additional funds for these activities will be needed beyond the Special Objective.
- ***Disaster preparedness and response*** – As Mitch highlighted both the weaknesses and potential strengths of the Honduran disaster preparedness network, it was clear that municipal governments played a central role in preventing even more loss of life and property and responding quickly to immediate needs. USAID plans to build additional disaster preparedness capacity and planning into municipal governments will stretch beyond the Special Objective time frame.
- ***Expansion of water and sanitation infrastructure*** – Though we expect to reconstruct most of the priority reconstruction of water and sanitation systems using supplemental funds, there will be a continuing need for some rehabilitation and expansion of systems beyond the Special Objective time frame.

Based on a major increased emphasis on municipal development issues in the strategy and the need to more accurately reflect the Mission's manageable interest in its democracy programming, the Mission is considering separating the rule of law and municipal development aspects of the current democracy objective into two full-fledged objectives.

**USAID/Honduras requests that LAC Bureau approve these proposed changes to the Mission strategic framework and authorize development of a revised strategy for the period 2000-2005 along these lines for presentation before next year's R-4 submission.**

The proposed changes to the Strategic Framework discussed above are represented in the following diagram:

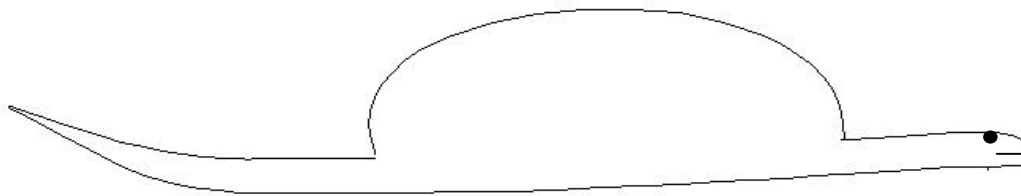
## Strategic Objectives



#### IV. RESOURCE REQUEST

Based on current plans for the arrival and obligation of supplemental funds, the planned timeframe for Special Objective activities, and the future funding implications associated with some of those activities (as suggested in the Strategy Update section), USAID/Honduras requests \$46 million in Development Assistance funds for FY-2001. This request level represents more than a doubling of the control levels provided by the Bureau and will be required to meet USAID's ongoing contribution to the hurricane reconstruction process in the aftermath of supplemental funding of Special Objective activities.

A USAID/Honduras consultant has described the impact of supplemental funds on Mission programming as something like a boa constrictor swallowing an elephant. The snake before eating the elephant begins at its normal size but then expands dramatically to swallow the elephant. After



digesting the elephant, the snake is somewhat bigger than before its meal and has additional food requirements to maintain itself. The Mission program will need a higher level of resources after absorbing supplemental funds during the limited Special Objective period in order to finalize, and in some cases continue, activities begun under the Special Objective. The needs for resources above and beyond the maintenance level required for the ongoing program before Mitch are found primarily in the following areas:

- **Agricultural Reactivation** – For follow-on activities in support of agricultural reactivation beyond the timeframe of the Special Objective, the Mission will need \$2.7 million beyond the control levels in 2001. This will largely go to fund NGO programs in agricultural development in areas most affected by Mitch.
- **Watershed Management** – The Special Objective embarks the Mission on a major program in support of improved watershed management, including working with NGOs and municipalities in various activities. These efforts will not be completed during the Special Objective timeframe and will require significant budget support after that period to achieve real impact. We estimate that an additional \$8.3 million above the control level will be required in 2001.
- **Public Health** – The expansion of USAID/financed maternal and child health activities into areas most affected by Hurricane Mitch will require additional funds after the Special Objective period and some work on rural water systems will likely continue. We estimate an additional \$2 million beyond control levels will be required for 2001.

- **Food Security** – Additional resources are being requested for the FY 2000 Transition Activity Program (TAP) to be carried out between the emergency program ending at end of FY99 and new DAP starting FY2001.
- **Municipal Development** – As noted in the Strategy Update section, various aspects of the municipal development effort will require additional funding after the Special Objective, especially disaster preparedness activities, and continued work on disaster mitigation infrastructure and water and sanitation systems. We estimate that an additional \$11 million beyond the control level will be required in 2001 to carry out various activities associated with the municipal development program.
- **Rule of Law/Accountability** – The Mission will require an additional \$1 million to continue to improve accountability mechanisms both outside and within the judicial system as a follow-up to the major accountability programming undertaken with supplemental funds for oversight of the reconstruction process.

These additional resources will be required for obligation in FY-2001 for programming needs in early to mid-2002. The Mission requests this level of budget resources be included in the LAC Bureau Budget Submission for Honduras as an essential element of the Mitch Hurricane Reconstruction effort, complementary to short-term supplemental funds.

Budget Tables outlining the Mission's budget projections follow. Levels for FY-2001 are shown both at the control and request level.

## FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/Honduras

Does not include Supplemental Funds

20-May-99

05:37 PM

Approp Acct: DA/CSD

Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 1999 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival	Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
									(*)	(*)	(*)					
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting needs of the poor																
	Bilateral	6,429	4,205	580	1,124								520		6,481	4,210
	Field Spt	0														
		6,429	4,205	580	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	0	6,481	4,210
SpO 2: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas																
	Bilateral	2,080											2,080		4,066	1,742
	Field Spt	0														
		2,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,080	0	4,066	1,742
SO 3: Health systems responsive to emerging needs & contributing to improved family health																
	Bilateral	11,446						3,041	6,760	910	735	0			13,875	8,100
	Field Spt	3,830						1,395	880	90	665	800			3,432	3,336
		15,276	0	0	0	0	0	4,436	7,640	1,000	1,400	800	0	0	17,307	11,436
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law, accountability, and respect for human rights																
	Bilateral	12,600							8,000					4,600	13,353	8,684
	Field Spt	0													100	
		12,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	4,600	13,453	8,684
SO 5: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills																
	Bilateral	2,500				2,500									3,750	3,767
	Field Spt	0														
		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750	3,767
SO 6:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		35,055	4,205	580	1,124	2,500	0	3,041	14,760	910	735	0	2,600	4,600	41,525	26,503
Total Field Support		3,830	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	880	90	665	800	0	0	3,532	3,336
TOTAL PROGRAM		38,885	4,205	580	1,124	2,500	0	4,436	15,640	1,000	1,400	800	2,600	4,600	45,057	29,839

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,909
Democracy	4,600
HCD	2,500
PHN	23,276
Environment	2,600
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	17,545
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	17,545
CSD Program	21,340
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	21,340

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

**PL-480 Title II 41,558**



## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/Honduras  
Does not include Supplemental Funds

20-May-99

05:37 PM

Approp Acct: DA/CSD  
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting needs of the poor															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	3,950	1,950	945	1,055										3,475	4,685
	Field Spt	0														
		3,950	1,950	945	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,475	4,685
SpO 2: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	2,000											2,000		2,478	1,264
	Field Spt	0														
		2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,478	1,264
SO 3: Health systems responsive to emerging needs & contributing to improved family health															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	7,328						3,878	2,050	500	900				8,303	7,125
	Field Spt	1,740						440	950		350				3,386	1,690
		9,068	0	0	0	0	0	4,318	3,000	500	1,250	0	0	0	11,689	8,815
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law, accountability, and respect for human rights															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	3,650												3,650	6,769	5,565
	Field Spt	0														
		3,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650	6,769	5,565
SO 5: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	2,500				2,500									3,000	3,267
	Field Spt	0														
		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,267
SO 6:															Year of Final Oblig: 02	
	Bilateral	0														0
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															Year of Final Oblig:	
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															Year of Final Oblig:	
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		19,428	1,950	945	1,055	2,500	0	3,878	2,050	500	900	0	2,000	3,650	24,025	21,906
Total Field Support		1,740	0	0	0	0	0	440	950	0	350	0	0	0	3,386	1,690
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>21,168</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>27,411</b>	<b>23,596</b>

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals		
Econ Growth	3,950	
Democracy	3,650	
HCD	2,500	
PHN	9,068	
Environment	2,000	
Program ICASS	0	
GCC (from all Goals)	0	

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)		
Dev. Assist Program	13,918	
Dev. Assist ICASS		
Dev. Assist Total:	13,918	
CSD Program	7,250	
CSD ICASS		
CSD Total:	7,250	

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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PL-480 Title II 12,695

(Regular Title II Program and Transition Activity Program)

## FY 2001 Budget Allocation at Control Level

20-May-99

Program/Country: USAID/Honduras

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Does not include Supplemental Funds

Approp Acct: DA/CSD

Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)			
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G						
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting needs of the poor																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	3,292	1,950	945	397										4,685	3,292	5,077			
	Field Spt	0																		
		3,292	1,950	945	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,685	3,292	5,077			
SpO 2: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	2,200											2,200		2,264	1,200	923			
	Field Spt	0																		
		2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	0	2,264	1,200	923			
SO 3: Health systems responsive to emerging needs & contributing to improved family health																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	5,446						3,041	760	500	735	410			7,125	5,446	7,000			
	Field Spt	3,830						1,395	880	90	665	800			1,835	3,685	2,000			
		9,276	0	0	0	0	0	4,436	1,640	590	1,400	1,210	0	0	8,960	9,131	9,000			
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law, accountability, and respect for human rights																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	3,900												3,900	5,565	3,900	4,500			
	Field Spt	0																		
		3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,900	5,565	3,900	4,500			
SO 5: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	2,500				2,500									3,267	2,500	2,500			
	Field Spt	0																		
		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,267	2,500	2,500			
SO 6:																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	0														0				
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SO 7:																		Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																		
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SO 8:																		Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																		
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Bilateral		17,338	1,950	945	397	2,500	0	3,041	760	500	735	410	2,200	3,900	22,906	16,338	20,000			
Total Field Support		3,830	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	880	90	665	800	0	0	1,835	3,685	2,000			
TOTAL PROGRAM		21,168	1,950	945	397	2,500	0	4,436	1,640	590	1,400	1,210	2,200	3,900	24,741	20,023	22,000			

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals		
Econ Growth	3,292	
Democracy	3,900	
HCD	2,500	
PHN	9,276	
Environment	2,200	
Program ICASS	0	
GCC (from all Goals)	0	

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	13,828
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	13,828
CSD Program	7,340
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,340

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

PL-480 Title II 12,695

Approp Acct: DA/CSD

Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)			
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G						
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting needs of the poor																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	6,000	1,950	945	3,105										5,500	5,185	4,000			
	Field Spt	0																		
		6,000	1,950	945	3,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	5,185	4,000			
SpO 2: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	10,500											10,500		4,422	7,342	2,000			
	Field Spt	0																		
		10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	0	4,422	7,342	2,000			
SO 3: Health systems responsive to emerging needs & contributing to improved family health																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	7,446						3,041	760	500	735	2,410			7,625	6,946	7,000			
	Field Spt	3,830						1,395	880	90	665	800			1,835	3,685	2,000			
		11,276	0	0	0	0	0	4,436	1,640	590	1,400	3,210	0	0	9,460	10,631	9,000			
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law, accountability, and respect for human rights																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	15,900							2,790				6,510	6,600	9,660	11,805	4,500			
	Field Spt	0																		
		15,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,790	0	0	0	6,510	6,600	9,660	11,805	4,500			
SO 5: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	2,500				2,500									3,267	2,500	2,500			
	Field Spt	0																		
		2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,267	2,500	2,500			
SO 6:																		Year of Final Oblig: 02		
	Bilateral	0														0				
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SO 7:																		Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																		
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SO 8:																		Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																		
	Field Spt	0																		
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Bilateral		42,346	1,950	945	3,105	2,500	0	3,041	3,550	500	735	2,410	17,010	6,600	30,474	33,778	20,000			
Total Field Support		3,830	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	880	90	665	800	0	0	1,835	3,685	2,000			
TOTAL PROGRAM		46,176	1,950	945	3,105	2,500	0	4,436	4,430	590	1,400	3,210	17,010	6,600	32,309	37,463	22,000			

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,000
Democracy	6,600
HCD	2,500
PHN	14,066
Environment	17,010
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	34,046
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	34,046
CSD Program	12,130
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	12,130

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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PL-480 Title II 12,695

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2000		FY 2001	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Strategic Objective 1: Economic  needs of the poor	Global Training for Development 936-5855  reactivation meeting	Medium	2 years	25		25	
Strategic Objective 3: Health systems responsive to emerging needs & contributing to improved family health	Family Planning Logistics Management (CDC) 936-3038	High	2 - 3 years		100		95
	Population Communication Services 936-3052	Medium high	2 years		0		150
	Family Planning Management Development 936-3055	Medium high	1 year		0		50
	Central Contraceptive Procurement 936-3057	High	3 - 4 years		400		1,135
	Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Program (AVSC) 936-3068	High	2 - 3 years		0		250
	Frontiers 936-3086	Medium high	2 - 3 years		240		300
	FHI/IMPACT 936-3090.02	High	2 years		150		200
	Maternal & Neonatal Health 936-3092	Medium	2 - 3 years		100		100
	FANTA 936-3094	Medium high	2 years		0		50
	Flagship 936-3096.01	Medium high	3 years		100		80
	CDC TAACS 936-5970.02	High	3 - 5 years		250		300
	Partnerships for Health Reform (Follow-on) 936-XXXX.XX	High	4 - 5 years		300		800
	ARCSS (Quality Assurance) 936-5992	Medium high	2 - 3 years		100		200
	Environmental Health Project (Follow-on) 936-5994.10	High	2 - 3 years		0		120
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened rule  and respect for human rights	Rule of Law Results Package 936-SS01	High	1 year	2,000		0	
	Housing & Urban Programs (HUP) 940-1008	Medium	1 year	300		0	
	of law, accountability,						
GRAND TOTAL.....				2,325	1,740	25	3,830

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## V. WORKFORCE AND OPERATING EXPENSE REQUEST - FY 1999, 2000, and 2001

### Background And Summary

USAID/Honduras began downsizing and drastic cost containment measures in fiscal year 1992. Levels of all categories of staff were slashed, resulting in FY 1998 staff levels that were less than 50% of the FY 1992 levels. Recurring operating costs went through a series of grueling examinations, driving expenses down to bare minimums. These reduction efforts moved forward unabated through FY 1998 and into the first quarter of FY 1999. The Mission's operating expense budgets followed the trend line produced by the non-stop cutting, showing a steep and continuous decline over the six fiscal years. The Mission not only learned to do more with less, it learned to generate the greatest possible results with the minimum possible operating expense resources. The maximization of results with minimal OE resources was achieved through streamlining, reengineered business practices, and plain long hours and hard work. The Mission learned to operate on the edge, fully utilizing resources, with nothing left to provide a cushion.

While the Mission had been willing to do the necessary to live within budget levels over the downsizing years, Hurricane Mitch brought a factor into play that could not be managed solely with prudent, effective, and efficient management and hard work. Suddenly the Mission had to cope with a major disaster, manage a voluminous flow of relief supplies, and gear-up for a massive reconstruction effort. Coping with the immediate disaster was done without waiting for extra operating expense funds; lives had to be saved. After the emergency period passed, the Mission continued to work at disaster relief, play host to numerous codels and other U.S. Government delegations, and begin the process of preparing for reconstruction. The implication of each action on operating expense fund requirements, was carefully considered during this time. Each step was coordinated with Washington. Each assumption of additional operating expense costs was matched by Bureau agreement to cover the excess.

As this operating expense narrative is prepared, the Mission is nine months into the fiscal year and seven months into disaster relief. We have incurred costs, which greatly exceed what would have been incurred without Hurricane Mitch. We have incurred costs, which make it impossible to operate at the original estimated FY 1999 level of \$3,153,000. We are already obligating beyond that level when our current obligations, plus known and required recurring costs, are projected through the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, it is impossible to prepare a narrative and budget showing how we will live within the original level for FY 1999. It would also be less than prudent to use the original level plus the expected supplemental funds as the supplemental budget is still in debate. Therefore, in order to present a reasonable estimate of a true FY 1999 level, **we are submitting tables at an intermediate level, which recognizes the staff-up, etc. which we have already done, and which had a significant impact on the minimum funding we can tolerate for FY 1999.** Additionally, we are presenting a second set of tables in which we have added a column for a request level for FY 1999. The FY 1999 Request Level in this set of tables, represents the funding level which will be needed if the Hurricane Mitch Supplemental Funding is received by the Mission during the current fiscal year. **It should be noted that, if the supplemental is delayed and is received in the next fiscal year, there will be no reduction in the total operating expense funding needed for fiscal years 1999 through 2001; there would simply be a shift of funding between years, with the FY 1999 amount moving to the out years.**

The operating expense and staffing increases shown under the Request Level columns are the absolute minimum amounts which USAID/Honduras management considers essential for oversight and management of the supplemental funds which are to be provided for the Honduran reconstruction effort. The need for each of the added positions was scrutinized closely by Mission Management to insure we added only those positions that are essential to implement the Special Objective. Our decision to add staff should be viewed in the context of the Mission having cut staff by 50% over the past several years. Our pre-Mitch staffing level, as a result of those cuts, was bare bones and left no slack to respond to increased workload, especially of the magnitude of the reconstruction effort required by the Hurricane Mitch disaster. The 27 positions, which Management proposes to add - 12 management/support and 15 technical - are minimal levels. Of these positions, 11 will be OE funded, 14 project/program funded, 1 funded by OFDA, and 1 funded by OTI.

### **Detail On Additional OE Workforce Requested**

The Mission proposes to add 11 Operating Expense funded positions as follows:

#### **Program Management**

- ***USPSC Food For Peace Officer***, 20 months (8 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000)

The emergency food aid program in response to the Mitch Disaster is \$37 million. While the Mission has an extremely capable FSN Food Aid Program Manager, an increase of this magnitude requires additional management staff

#### **Administrative Management**

- ***USPSC (Resident Hire) Deputy Executive Officer***, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000, and 12 months in FY 2001)
- ***FSNPSC Secretary***, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000 and 12 months in FY 2001)

The additional personnel required for the Special Objective and the resulting increase in demand for administrative services require, at a minimum, these two additional positions in the Executive Office. As the Mission reduced in size between 1994 and 1998, there were a total of four US/TCN EXO positions eliminated. In addition to the Deputy EXO position, the Mission also eliminated a USPSC GSO, a USPSC Warehouse Supervisor, and a TCN Systems Manager. These reductions were seen to be feasible due to the decline in the number of employees serviced and the professional development of the FSN administrative staff. However, the operative phrase in the last sentence is "the decline in the number of employees serviced" and it is not viable to try to operate the Executive Office with such a reduced staff at the projected staffing levels during reconstruction.

Staff required for the Special Objective will increase the number of Mission employees by over 20%. Most of this increase will be in the professional ranks and the majority of positions will be filled by USPSCs or by professional level FSNPSCs. It is expected that the Executive Officer will be extensively involved in the planning and programming of administrative support necessary to achieve this objective and that there will be the need for a Deputy in the Executive Office to assist with these demands and with routine administrative management operations.

Furthermore, the increased demands on the Executive Officer will not be driven solely by increased Mission staffing. No less than 14 other U.S. Government Agencies, will be involved in U.S. funded reconstruction activities. Most of these agencies do not have a permanent presence in Honduras, nor an in-country administrative support function, and will require support from USAID during their reconstruction work. Many of them - 4 to 6 - will have long term staff in Honduras, who will require administrative support from the USAID Executive Office.

Additionally, the Mission will have a marked increase in the need for secretarial support. There may be additional project funded secretarial positions created but the priorities will undoubtedly shift as different Strategic Objective Teams manage their portion of the Special Objective. During peak periods, all SO Teams, as well as the offices which provide support, will require assistance in the translation and preparation of documentation. For this reason, the addition of another Support "Floater" Secretary position is seen to be an absolute necessity. There are currently two floater positions and both have been fully occupied and absolutely essential to Mission operations especially during and in the months following Hurricane Mitch.

### **Financial Management**

- **2 FSNPSC Financial Support Advisors**, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000, and 12 months in FY 2001)
- **FSNPSC Voucher Examiner**, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000, and 12 months in FY 2001)

The Mission has completely reengineered its financial management business practices during the past 3 years, resulting in impressive productivity gains and enhanced overall results.

Between September 1995 and September 1998, the Controllers Office Staff was reduced from 28 to 16, a cut of more than 40 percent. During the same period, accounting and disbursement transactions fell by only 15 percent and the number of financial management reviews which were completed, more than doubled – from 10 in 1995 to 21 in 1998.

While these productivity gains were notable, they also resulted in a financial management staff that was pushed to the limit. There is no way that the increased accountability burden brought by the supplemental reconstruction funding can be managed without increased Mission Financial Management Staff. The addition of 2 Financial Support Advisors (a combined accounting / financial analyst position under our reengineered business practices) and 1 voucher examiner is the minimum that will permit the Controllers Office to fulfill its role in management of the increased Mission program funding.

### **Contract**

- **USDH Contracting Officer** (starting in FY 1999)

Contracting services for USAID/Honduras are currently provided by a regional Contracting Officer who is based in Nicaragua. The volume of contracting actions, which will result from reconstruction

efforts, both in Nicaragua and Honduras, will present a workload, which cannot be handled by 1 USDH Officer.

- ***USPSC Contracting Officer***, 6 months (starting in FY 1999)

The Mission requires immediate assistance in contracting. Reinstatement of the Mission's Contracting Officer position, identification and assignment of a USDH Contracting Officer will require several months. To provide coverage in the interim, the Mission intends to contract with a USPSC for an approximate 6 month period.

### **Strategy and Program Support**

- ***USPSC Project Development Officer***, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000, and 12 months in FY 2001)
- ***USPSC Project Development Officer***, 6 months (starting in FY 1999 and covering until a USDH is on-board)
- ***USPSC Public Relations/PVO Liaison***, 30 months (4 months in FY 1999, 12 months in FY 2000, and 12 months in FY 2001)

The Mission is undertaking a major design push over the next few months to further develop the activities required to achieve various intermediate results described under the Special Objective. This requires additional project development staff and will evolve into a substantial initial and ongoing implementation effort that will continue to require assistance beyond what the current SPS staff can provide.

The Mission has a vacant USDH Project Development Officer position. A candidate had been identified for the position and a direct transfer was in the works. However, at the last minute, the transfer was halted. At present, no other appropriate candidate has been located. The Mission is forced to seek USPSC project development help because the assignment process cannot provide appropriate essential staff. In addition to the USPSC, which is required to cover the USDH position, the project design and development workload associated with the reconstruction special objective, necessitates contracting for additional PDO assistance.

A public relations expert is required to handle the demand for information which is being levied on the Mission. Demands on the Mission for information, have increased dramatically since Hurricane Mitch and the programming of supplemental funds will create additional requirements for dissemination of information on USAID programs, public relations events, speeches, and press releases. The technological requirements of current press relations (digital photos, video, etc.) go beyond the capabilities of our current staff. Congress and AID/W will want regular updates on the achievements and impact of supplemental and other hurricane reconstruction funds.

The Mission is also responding to an increased level of involvement with U.S. and local NGOs that is being coordinated by the SPS office. To respond to these expanded information and liaison needs, the Mission must add an additional full-time staff person



## Detail Of Intermediate And Request Funding Levels

The intermediate amount in the FY 1999 Level (original FY 1999 Target Level plus disaster related costs which have already been incurred) as shown in the original table format, is \$349,100 above the Mission's approved FY 1999 Target Level. This increase covers the following Hurricane Mitch Relief Effort related items:

<u>Code</u>		
11.5	- Foreign Service National Staff Overtime	\$ 7,100
11.8	- USPSC Salaries and Benefits	93,200
21.0	- Post Assignment - Direct Transfer	3,300
21.0	- Evacuation Travel	13,600
21.0	- Site Visits, Headquarters Personnel	4,300
21.0	- Site Visits, Mission Personnel	5,000
21.0	- Other Operational Travel	3,000
22.0	- Transportation - Office Furniture	6,200
22.0	- Transportation - Residential Furniture	12,400
23.2	- Residential Rent (TDY House)	18,100
26.0	- Supplies and Materials	25,000
31.0	- Residential Furniture	52,000
31.0	- Office Furniture and Equipment	23,700
31.0	- Vehicles (2)	67,200
31.0	- ADP Hardware Purchases	<u>15,000</u>
Total		\$349,100

In addition to the original OE Tables provided in the R4 package, we have included a set of tables which has a column added for a Fiscal Year 1999 Request Level. This level presents the operating expense funds required if the Mission is to move forward with preparation for implementation of the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Special Objective. The FY 1999 Request level is \$403,700 greater than the FY 1999 intermediate level (Original Target Level plus costs already incurred as a result of Hurricane Mitch). This increase covers the following Hurricane Mitch Relief Effort related items:

<u>Code</u>		
11.8	- FSNPSC Salaries	\$ 43,500
11.8	- USPSC Salaries	96,900
12.1	- Education Allowances	10,900
12.1	- Other Misc USDH Benefits	6,900
12.1	- USPSC Benefits	137,700
12.1	- Other FNPSC Benefits	14,500
21.0	- Site Visits, Headquarters Personnel	1,700
21.0	- Site Visits, Mission Personnel	1,000
21.0	- Other Operational Travel	4,000
22.0	- Post Assignment Freight	12,000
23.3	- Residential Utilities	1,600
23.3	- Telephone	3,000
23.3	- Courier Services	500
25.2	- Other Miscellaneous Services	10,000

25.7	- ADP and Telephone Operation & Maintenance	1,500
25.7	- Office Furniture/Equipment Repair & Maint	2,000
25.7	- Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	2,000
26.0	- Supplies and Materials	5,000
31.0	- Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip	32,000
31.0	- ADP Hardware Purchases	12,000
31.0	- ADP Software Purchases	<u>5,000</u>
	Total	\$403,700

The Fiscal Year 2000 Target Level column in the tables, totals to the Mission's approved level of \$3,150,000 (\$1,950,000 plus Trust Funds equivalent to \$1,200,000). This target level could be obtained only if all Hurricane Mitch related activities were curtailed early in the fiscal year, allowing immediate staff cuts, dumping of excess rental property, and wholesale scale back in Mission operations. If gear-up for the disaster reconstruction effort were to continue only through the first quarter, the Mission would be hard pressed to find ways to cover already incurred costs and reduce overall fiscal year costs to the approved level.

The Fiscal Year 2000 Request Level column in the tables, includes the minimum necessary increase in OE funding required for the Mission to implement the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Special Objective. The Request Level is \$539,800 more than the approved Target Level. This increase covers the following Hurricane Mitch Relief Effort related items:

<u>Code</u>		
11.8	- FSNPSC Salaries	\$ 45,300
11.8	- USPSC Salaries	283,700
12.1	- Education Allowances	5,900
12.1	- USPSC Benefits	74,900
12.1	- Other FNPSC Benefits	16,700
21.0	- Site Visits, Headquarters Personnel	6,000
21.0	- Site Visits, Mission Personnel	6,000
21.0	- Other Operational Travel	6,100
23.2	- Residential Rent	15,600
23.3	- Residential Utilities	1,600
23.3	- Telephone	3,000
23.3	- Courier Services	500
25.2	- Other Miscellaneous Services	18,000
25.7	- ADP and Telephone Operation & Maintenance	1,500
25.7	- Office Furniture/Equipment Repair & Maint	2,000
25.7	- Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	3,000
26.0	- Supplies and Materials	15,000
31.0	- Purchase of Vehicles	30,000
31.0	- ADP Software Purchases	<u>5,000</u>
	Total	\$539,800

The Fiscal Year 2001 Target Level column in the tables, totals to the Mission's approved level of \$3,150,000. This target level cannot be reached if the Mission moves forward in FY 2000 with

implementation of the hurricane reconstruction special objective. In fact, this level could not be obtained unless the Mission were to revert to a downsizing mode. Since the target level for all three fiscal years - 1999, 2000, 2001 - remains constant, inflation alone would require the Mission to reduce staffing to meet FY 2001 current costs. Inflation levels in Honduras are double digit and adjustments in the exchange rate between Lempiras and dollars, fall far short of full mitigation of the impact of this inflation on Mission budgets.

The Fiscal Year 2001 Request Level column in the tables, includes the minimum necessary increase in OE funding above the FY 2001 Target Level, which would be required for the Mission to continue implementation of the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Special Objective. The Request Level is \$524,700 more than the approved Target Level. This increase covers the following Hurricane Mitch Relief Effort related items:

<u>Code</u>		
11.8	- FSNPSC Salaries	\$ 45,400
11.8	- USPSC Salaries	297,200
12.1	- Education Allowances	5,900
12.1	- USPSC Benefits	76,900
12.1	- Other FNPSC Benefits	20,000
21.0	- Site Visits, Headquarters Personnel	6,000
21.0	- Site Visits, Mission Personnel	6,000
21.0	- Other Operational Travel	6,100
23.2	- Residential Rent	15,600
23.3	- Residential Utilities	1,600
23.3	- Telephone	3,000
23.3	- Courier Services	500
25.2	- Other Miscellaneous Services	14,500
25.7	- ADP and Telephone Operation & Maintenance	2,000
25.7	- Office Furniture/Equipment Repair & Maint	2,000
25.7	- Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	2,000
26.0	- Supplies and Materials	15,000
31.0	- ADP Software Purchases	<u>5,000</u>
	Total	\$524,700

**The total Request Level funding for Fiscal Years 1999 through 2001 (\$11,268,300), is equal to the Mission's combined approved Target Levels for those years (\$9,453,000), plus the Special Objective OE funding requested in the original SpO budget (\$1,700,000).**

Workforce Tables

Org HONDURAS End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 1999 Estimate</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1		6	5	1	1				7	13
Other U.S. Citizens			1					1	3	1	1	1			6	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2	1		1		6	10	14	37	6			67	73
Subtotal	3	2	6	2	1	2	0	16	19	19	40	7	0	0	85	101
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	4	4	2	2	5	1		18							0	18
FSNs/TCNs	4	1	7	3	4	6		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	8	5	9	5	9	7	0	43	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	46
Total Direct Workforce	11	7	15	7	10	9	0	59	19	19	43	7	0	0	88	147
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	11	7	15	7	10	9	0	59	19	19	43	7	0	0	88	147

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2000 Target</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1		6	5	1	1				7	13
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2	1		1		6	10	11	36	6			63	69
Subtotal	3	2	5	2	1	2	0	15	16	16	38	6	0	0	76	91
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1	1			7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	4	1	6	3	2	4		20			3				3	23
Subtotal	6	2	8	4	3	4	0	27	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	30
Total Direct Workforce	9	4	13	6	4	6	0	42	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	121
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	4	13	6	4	6	0	42	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	121

<b>FY 2000 Request</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1		6	5	1	1	1			8	14
Other U.S. Citizens			1					1	3	1	1				5	6
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2	1		1		6	10	14	37	6			67	73
Subtotal	3	2	6	2	1	2	0	16	19	19	40	7	0	0	85	101
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	4	4	2	2	5	1		18							0	18
FSNs/TCNs	4	1	7	3	4	6		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	8	5	9	5	9	7	0	43	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	46
Total Direct Workforce	11	7	15	7	10	9	0	59	19	19	43	7	0	0	88	147
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	7	15	7	10	9	0	59	19	19	43	7	0	0	88	147

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1		6	5	1	1				7	13
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1					1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2	1		1		6	10	11	36	6			63	69
Subtotal	3	2	5	2	1	2	0	15	16	16	38	6	0	0	76	91
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1	1			7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	4	1	6	3	2	4		20			3				3	23
Subtotal	6	2	8	4	3	4	0	27	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	30
Total Direct Workforce	9	4	13	6	4	6	0	42	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	121
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	9	4	13	6	4	6	0	42	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	121

<b>FY 2001 Request</b>																
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1		6	5	1	1	1			8	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	1	1				4	4
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2	1		1		6	10	14	37	6			67	73
Subtotal	3	2	5	2	1	2	0	15	18	19	40	7	0	0	84	99
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	4	4	2	2	5	1		18							0	18
FSNs/TCNs	4	1	7	3	4	6		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	8	5	9	5	9	7	0	43	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	46
Total Direct Workforce	11	7	14	7	10	9	0	58	18	19	43	7	0	0	87	145
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	11	7	14	7	10	9	0	58	18	19	43	7	0	0	87	145

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		207.1	207.1		231.6	231.6		231.6	231.6		226.0	226.0		226.0	226.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1		207.1	207.1		231.6	231.6		231.6	231.6		226.0	226.0		226.0	226.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH															
	Subtotal OC 11.3															
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH															
11.5	FNDH	7.1	8.6	15.7		8.7	8.7		8.7	8.7		8.8	8.8		8.8	8.8
	Subtotal OC 11.5	7.1	8.6	15.7		8.7	8.7		8.7	8.7		8.8	8.8		8.8	8.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	214.6		214.6	70.1		70.1	353.8		353.8	74.2		74.2	371.4		371.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	406.4	283.7	690.1	628.6	158.8	787.4	673.9	158.8	832.7	636.5	150.4	786.9	681.9	150.4	832.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries															
	Subtotal OC 11.8	621.0	283.7	904.7	698.7	158.8	857.5	1027.7	158.8	1186.5	710.7	150.4	861.1	1053.3	150.4	1203.7
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	109.2		109.2	52.6		52.6	58.5		58.5	58.5		58.5	64.4		64.4
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances															
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances															
12.1	Quarters Allowances															
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	18.8		18.8	12.7		12.7	12.7		12.7	13.4		13.4	13.4		13.4
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH															
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	10.0	81.6	91.6	10.5	91.5	102.0	10.5	91.5	102.0	11.0	89.3	100.3	11.0	89.3	100.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits	44.6		44.6	4.0		4.0	78.9		78.9	3.9		3.9	80.8		80.8
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC															
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		327.6	327.6		373.3	373.3	16.7	373.3	390.0		372.1	372.1	20.0	372.1	392.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits															
	Subtotal OC 12.1	182.6	409.2	591.8	79.8	464.8	544.6	177.3	464.8	642.1	86.8	461.4	548.2	189.6	461.4	651.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH															
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs															
	Subtotal OC 13.0															
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	56.9		56.9	25.2		25.2	25.2		25.2	26.5		26.5	26.5		26.5

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	522	FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	29.9		29.9	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	1.7		1.7	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
21.0	Home Leave Travel	17.6		17.6	13.6		13.6	13.6		13.6	18.6		18.6	18.6		18.6
21.0	R & R Travel	3.6		3.6	18.8		18.8	18.8		18.8	7.9		7.9	7.9		7.9
21.0	Education Travel	7.2		7.2	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
21.0	Evacuation Travel	19.6		19.6	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.7		1.7												
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel															
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel															
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	18.3		18.3	14.0		14.0	20.0		20.0	14.0		14.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5.0	30.4	35.4		30.4	30.4	6.0	30.4	36.4		30.4	30.4	6.0	30.4	36.4
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	14.0		14.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1
21.0	Assessment Travel															
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel															
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)															
21.0	Recruitment Travel															
21.0	Other Operational Travel	23.0		23.0	21.0		21.0	27.1		27.1	22.1		22.1	28.2		28.2
	Subtotal OC 21.0	198.5	30.4	228.9	130.1	30.4	160.5	148.2	30.4	178.6	128.0	30.4	158.4	146.1	30.4	176.5
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	108.0		108.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	10.4		10.4	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4	12.4		12.4	12.4		12.4
22.0	Retirement Freight	18.0		18.0												
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	6.2		6.2												
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	12.4		12.4												
	Subtotal OC 22.0	155.0		155.0	28.4		28.4	28.4		28.4	32.4		32.4	32.4		32.4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	305.4		305.4	305.4		305.4	305.4		305.4	320.7		320.7	320.7		320.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	31.5		31.5	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	218.3		218.3	202.2		202.2	217.8		217.8	204.5		204.5	220.1		220.1
	Subtotal OC 23.2	555.2		555.2	543.6		543.6	559.2		559.2	561.2		561.2	576.8		576.8
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		76.2	76.2		82.9	82.9		82.9	82.9		93.4	93.4		93.4	93.4
23.3	Residential Utilities		14.0	14.0		18.3	18.3	1.6	18.3	19.9		20.4	20.4	1.6	20.4	22.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	39.9	5.3	45.2	46.1	7.0	53.1	49.1	7.0	56.1	48.4	7.8	56.2	51.4	7.8	59.2
23.3	ADP Software Leases															
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease															
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing															
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs															
23.3	Courier Services		2.1	2.1		2.4	2.4	0.5	2.4	2.9		2.6	2.6	0.5	2.6	3.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	39.9	97.8	137.7	46.1	110.8	156.9	51.2	110.8	162.0	48.4	124.4	172.8	53.5	124.4	177.9
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.4	13.0	17.4	4.4	13.0	17.4



Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 24.0	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.4	13.0	17.4	4.4	13.0	17.4
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations															
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services															
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services															
	Subtotal OC 25.1															
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	54.2		54.2	56.9		56.9	56.9		56.9	59.7		59.7	59.7		59.7
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	34.6		34.6	36.3		36.3	36.3		36.3	38.1		38.1	38.1		38.1
25.2	Official Residential Expenses															
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits															
25.2	Grievances/Investigations															
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		1.5	1.5		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8
25.2	Vehicle Rental															
25.2	Manpower Contracts															
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services															
25.2	Recruiting activities															
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments															
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	32.1	23.6	55.7	28.7	27.5	56.2	46.7	27.5	74.2	29.4	27.7	57.1	43.9	27.7	71.6
25.2	Staff training contracts	10.4	6.7	17.1	19.0	11.9	30.9	19.0	11.9	30.9	22.1	13.2	35.3	22.1	13.2	35.3
25.2	ADP related contracts															
	Subtotal OC 25.2	132.5	31.8	164.3	142.1	41.1	183.2	160.1	41.1	201.2	150.5	42.7	193.2	165.0	42.7	207.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts															
	Subtotal OC 25.3	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		30.0	30.0		32.8	32.8		32.8	32.8		37.0	37.0		37.0	37.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		7.1	7.1		6.9	6.9		6.9	6.9		6.6	6.6		6.6	6.6
	Subtotal OC 25.4		37.1	37.1		39.7	39.7		39.7	39.7		43.6	43.6		43.6	43.6
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	8.8	2.3	11.1	11.9	2.5	14.4	13.4	2.5	15.9	12.5	2.8	15.3	14.5	2.8	17.3
25.7	Storage Services															
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		43.0	43.0		50.5	50.5	2.0	50.5	52.5		56.1	56.1	2.0	56.1	58.1
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		6.4	6.4		7.1	7.1	3.0	7.1	10.1		7.9	7.9	2.0	7.9	9.9
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		1.6	1.6		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	8.8	53.3	62.1	11.9	61.9	73.8	18.4	61.9	80.3	12.5	68.8	81.3	18.5	68.8	87.3
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)															
	Subtotal OC 25.8															

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	65.0	30.0	95.0	55.0	40.0	95.0	70.0	40.0	110.0	40.0	30.0	70.0	55.0	30.0	85.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	65.0	30.0	95.0	55.0	40.0	95.0	70.0	40.0	110.0	40.0	30.0	70.0	55.0	30.0	85.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	52.0		52.0												
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	23.7		23.7												
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	67.2		67.2				30.0		30.0						
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment															
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	51.0		51.0	71.0		71.0	71.0		71.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	9.5		9.5	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	203.4		203.4	81.0		81.0	116.0		116.0	46.0		46.0	51.0		51.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)															
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings															
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office															
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential															
	Subtotal OC 32.0															
42.0	Claims and indemnities															
	Subtotal OC 42.0															
TOTAL BUDGET		2302.1	1199.5	3501.6	1950.0	1199.5	3149.5	2489.8	1199.5	3689.3	1950.0	1199.5	3149.5	2474.7	1199.5	3674.2
MEDICAL CARE			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5	
Additional Mandatory Information																
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases		225.0			232.7			232.7			238.7			238.7		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations		1.0	14.0		1.0	14.5		1.0	14.5		1.0	15.0		1.0	15.0	

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC			Overseas Mission Budgets																	
			FY 1999 Estimate			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		207.1		207.1	207.1		207.1	231.6		231.6	231.6		231.6	226.0		226.0	226.0		226.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1		207.1		207.1	207.1		207.1	231.6		231.6	231.6		231.6	226.0		226.0	226.0		226.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH																			
	Subtotal OC 11.3																			
11.5	Other personnel compensation		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH																			
11.5	FNDH		7.1	8.6	15.7	7.1	8.6	15.7		8.7	8.7		8.7	8.7		8.8	8.8		8.8	8.8
	Subtotal OC 11.5		7.1	8.6	15.7	7.1	8.6	15.7		8.7	8.7		8.7	8.7		8.8	8.8		8.8	8.8
11.8	Special personal services payments		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries		214.6		214.6	230.0		230.0	70.1		70.1	353.8		353.8	74.2		74.2	371.4		371.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		406.4	283.7	690.1	449.9	283.7	733.6	628.6	158.8	787.4	673.9	158.8	832.7	636.5	150.4	786.9	681.9	150.4	832.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries																			
	Subtotal OC 11.8		621.0	283.7	904.7	679.9	283.7	963.6	698.7	158.8	857.5	1027.7	158.8	1186.5	710.7	150.4	861.1	1053.3	150.4	1203.7
12.1	Personnel benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances		109.2		109.2	120.1		120.1	52.6		52.6	58.5		58.5	58.5		58.5	64.4		64.4
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances																			
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances																			
12.1	Quarters Allowances																			
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits		18.8		18.8	25.7		25.7	12.7		12.7	12.7		12.7	13.4		13.4	13.4		13.4
12.1	FNDH Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH																			
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits		10.0	81.6	91.6	10.0	81.6	91.6	10.5	91.5	102.0	10.5	91.5	102.0	11.0	89.3	100.3	11.0	89.3	100.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits		44.6		44.6	148.0		148.0	4.0		4.0	78.9		78.9	3.9		3.9	80.8		80.8
12.1	FN PSC Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC																			
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			327.6	327.6	14.5	327.6	342.1		373.3	373.3	16.7	373.3	390.0		372.1	372.1	20.0	372.1	392.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits																			
	Subtotal OC 12.1		182.6	409.2	591.8	318.3	409.2	727.5	79.8	464.8	544.6	177.3	464.8	642.1	86.8	461.4	548.2	189.6	461.4	651.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH																			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH																			
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs																			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs																			
	Subtotal OC 13.0																			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		56.9		56.9	56.9		56.9	25.2		25.2	25.2		25.2	26.5		26.5	26.5		26.5
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field		29.9		29.9	29.9		29.9	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel		1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
21.0	Home Leave Travel		17.6		17.6	17.6		17.6	13.6		13.6	13.6		13.6	18.6		18.6	18.6		18.6
21.0	R & R Travel		3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	18.8		18.8	18.8		18.8	7.9		7.9	7.9		7.9
21.0	Education Travel		7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
21.0	Evacuation Travel		19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0

### Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS				Overseas Mission Budgets																	
Org. No: 522				FY 1999 Estimate			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7														
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel																				
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel																				
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	18.3		18.3	20.0		20.0	14.0		14.0	20.0		20.0	14.0		14.0	20.0		20.0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5.0	30.4	35.4	6.0	30.4	36.4		30.4	30.4	6.0	30.4	36.4		30.4	30.4	6.0	30.4	36.4		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1		
21.0	Assessment Travel																				
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel																				
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)																				
21.0	Recruitment Travel																				
21.0	Other Operational Travel	23.0		23.0	27.0		27.0	21.0		21.0	27.1		27.1	22.1		22.1	28.2		28.2		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	198.5	30.4	228.9	205.2	30.4	235.6	130.1	30.4	160.5	148.2	30.4	178.6	128.0	30.4	158.4	146.1	30.4	176.5		
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight	108.0		108.0	120.0		120.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	10.4		10.4	10.4		10.4	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4	12.4		12.4	12.4		12.4		
22.0	Retirement Freight	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0														
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	6.2		6.2	6.2		6.2														
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	12.4		12.4	12.4		12.4														
	Subtotal OC 22.0	155.0		155.0	167.0		167.0	28.4		28.4	28.4		28.4	32.4		32.4	32.4		32.4		
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	305.4		305.4	305.4		305.4	305.4		305.4	305.4		305.4	320.7		320.7	320.7		320.7		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	218.3		218.3	218.3		218.3	202.2		202.2	217.8		217.8	204.5		204.5	220.1		220.1		
	Subtotal OC 23.2	555.2		555.2	555.2		555.2	543.6		543.6	559.2		559.2	561.2		561.2	576.8		576.8		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
23.3	Office Utilities		76.2	76.2		76.2	76.2		82.9	82.9		82.9	82.9		93.4	93.4		93.4	93.4		
23.3	Residential Utilities		14.0	14.0	1.6	14.0	15.6		18.3	18.3	1.6	18.3	19.9		20.4	20.4	1.6	20.4	22.0		
23.3	Telephone Costs	39.9	5.3	45.2	42.9	5.3	48.2	46.1	7.0	53.1	49.1	7.0	56.1	48.4	7.8	56.2	51.4	7.8	59.2		
23.3	ADP Software Leases																				
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease																				
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing																				
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs																				
23.3	Courier Services		2.1	2.1	0.5	2.1	2.6		2.4	2.4	0.5	2.4	2.9		2.6	2.6	0.5	2.6	3.1		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	39.9	97.8	137.7	45.0	97.8	142.8	46.1	110.8	156.9	51.2	110.8	162.0	48.4	124.4	172.8	53.5	124.4	177.9		
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.4	13.0	17.4	4.4	13.0	17.4		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.0	10.5	14.5	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.2	11.7	15.9	4.4	13.0	17.4	4.4	13.0	17.4		
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations																				
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services																				
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services																				
	Subtotal OC 25.1																				
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.2	Office Security Guards	54.2		54.2	54.2		54.2	56.9		56.9	56.9		56.9	59.7		59.7	59.7		59.7		
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	34.6		34.6	34.6		34.6	36.3		36.3	36.3		36.3	38.1		38.1	38.1		38.1		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses																				
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2		
25.2	Non-Federal Audits																				

### Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522				Overseas Mission Budgets															
OC		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations																		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8
25.2	Vehicle Rental																		
25.2	Manpower Contracts																		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services																		
25.2	Recruiting activities																		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments																		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	32.1	23.6	55.7	42.1	23.6	65.7	28.7	27.5	56.2	46.7	27.5	74.2	29.4	27.7	57.1	43.9	27.7	71.6
25.2	Staff training contracts	10.4	6.7	17.1	10.4	6.7	17.1	19.0	11.9	30.9	19.0	11.9	30.9	22.1	13.2	35.3	22.1	13.2	35.3
25.2	ADP related contracts																		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	132.5	31.8	164.3	142.5	31.8	174.3	142.1	41.1	183.2	160.1	41.1	201.2	150.5	42.7	193.2	165.0	42.7	207.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts																		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1	129.1		129.1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		32.8	32.8		32.8	32.8		37.0	37.0		37.0	37.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		7.1	7.1		7.1	7.1		6.9	6.9		6.9	6.9		6.6	6.6		6.6	6.6
	Subtotal OC 25.4		37.1	37.1		37.1	37.1		39.7	39.7		39.7	39.7		43.6	43.6		43.6	43.6
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	8.8	2.3	11.1	10.3	2.3	12.6	11.9	2.5	14.4	13.4	2.5	15.9	12.5	2.8	15.3	14.5	2.8	17.3
25.7	Storage Services																		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		43.0	43.0	2.0	43.0	45.0		50.5	50.5	2.0	50.5	52.5		56.1	56.1	2.0	56.1	58.1
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		6.4	6.4	2.0	6.4	8.4		7.1	7.1	3.0	7.1	10.1		7.9	7.9	2.0	7.9	9.9
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		1.6	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	8.8	53.3	62.1	14.3	53.3	67.6	11.9	61.9	73.8	18.4	61.9	80.3	12.5	68.8	81.3	18.5	68.8	87.3
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)																		
	Subtotal OC 25.8																		
26.0	Supplies and materials	65.0	30.0	95.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	55.0	40.0	95.0	70.0	40.0	110.0	40.0	30.0	70.0	55.0	30.0	85.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	65.0	30.0	95.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	55.0	40.0	95.0	70.0	40.0	110.0	40.0	30.0	70.0	55.0	30.0	85.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	52.0		52.0	84.0		84.0												
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	23.7		23.7	23.7		23.7												
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	67.2		67.2	67.2		67.2												
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment										30.0		30.0						
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	51.0		51.0	63.0		63.0	71.0		71.0	71.0		71.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	9.5		9.5	14.5		14.5	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	203.4		203.4	252.4		252.4	81.0		81.0	116.0		116.0	46.0		46.0	51.0		51.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)																		
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings																		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office																		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential																		
	Subtotal OC 32.0																		
42.0	Claims and indemnities																		
	Subtotal OC 42.0																		

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC			Overseas Mission Budgets																	
			FY 1999 Estimate			FY 1999 Request			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
TOTAL BUDGET			2302.1	1199.5	3501.6	2590.0	1199.5	3789.5	1950.0	1199.5	3149.5	2489.8	1199.5	3689.3	1950.0	1199.5	3149.5	2474.7	1199.5	3674.2
MEDICAL CARE			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5		
Additional Mandatory Information																				
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases			225.0			225.0			232.7			232.7			238.7			238.7		
Exchange Rate Used in Computations			1.0	14.0		1.0	14.0		1.0	14.5		1.0	14.5		1.0	15.0		1.0	15.0	

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	4,888.0	6,225.3	7,870.9
Obligations	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0
Deposits	2,536.9	2,870.4	3,129.7
Balance End of Year	6,224.9	7,895.7	9,800.6

**Exchange Rate**                      14.0                      14.5                      15.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

## Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		70.8	70.8		79.7	79.7		79.7	79.7		78.2	78.2		78.2	78.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1		70.8	70.8		79.7	79.7		79.7	79.7		78.2	78.2		78.2	78.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH															
	Subtotal OC 11.3															
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH															
11.5	FNDH		4.3	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.4	4.4		4.4	4.4
	Subtotal OC 11.5		4.3	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.4	4.4		4.4	4.4
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	80.9		80.9	62.7		62.7	62.7		62.7	68.4		68.4	68.4		68.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		165.6	165.6		189.7	189.7		222.4	222.4		189.6	189.6		222.4	222.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries															
	Subtotal OC 11.8	80.9	165.6	246.5	62.7	189.7	252.4	62.7	222.4	285.1	68.4	189.6	258.0	68.4	222.4	290.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	70.0		70.0												
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances															
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances															
12.1	Quarters Allowances															
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits															
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH															
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	3.3	26.2	29.5	3.5	29.6	33.1	3.5	29.6	33.1	3.7	29.1	32.8	3.7	29.1	32.8
12.1	US PSC Benefits	14.7		14.7	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC															
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		75.7	75.7		86.6	86.6		101.3	101.3		86.4	86.4		102.1	102.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits															
	Subtotal OC 12.1	88.0	101.9	189.9	7.5	116.2	123.7	7.5	130.9	138.4	7.7	115.5	123.2	7.7	131.2	138.9
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH															
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs															
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs															
	Subtotal OC 13.0															
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel															



Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	522	FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	2.1		2.1												
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel															
21.0	Home Leave Travel	4.1		4.1							5.8		5.8	5.8		5.8
21.0	R & R Travel				2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5						
21.0	Education Travel	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0	Retirement Travel															
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel															
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel															
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1	4.2		4.2	2.1		2.1	4.2		4.2
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		4.3	4.3		4.3	4.3		5.9	5.9		4.3	4.3		6.0	6.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
21.0	Assessment Travel															
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel															
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)															
21.0	Recruitment Travel															
21.0	Other Operational Travel	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2	6.3		6.3	4.2		4.2	6.3		6.3
	Subtotal OC 21.0	19.9	4.3	24.2	16.3	4.3	20.6	20.5	5.9	26.4	19.6	4.3	23.9	23.8	6.0	29.8
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	12.0		12.0												
22.0	Home Leave Freight	2.4		2.4							3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
22.0	Retirement Freight															
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.															
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.															
	Subtotal OC 22.0	14.4		14.4							3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	42.8		42.8	42.8		42.8	42.8		42.8	44.9		44.9	44.9		44.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	2.2		2.2	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	63.0		63.0	63.3		63.3	63.3		63.3	65.4		65.4	65.4		65.4
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		10.7	10.7		11.6	11.6		11.6	11.6		13.1	13.1		13.1	13.1
23.3	Residential Utilities		2.0	2.0		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	5.6	0.7	6.3	6.5	1.0	7.5	6.8	1.0	7.8	6.8	1.1	7.9	7.2	1.1	8.3
23.3	ADP Software Leases															
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease															
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing															
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)															
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs															
23.3	Courier Services		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3	5.6	13.7	19.3	6.5	15.1	21.6	6.9	15.1	22.0	6.8	17.1	23.9	7.3	17.1	24.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.4

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.4
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations															
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services															
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services															
Subtotal OC 25.1																
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	7.6		7.6	7.9		7.9	7.9		7.9	8.3		8.3	8.3		8.3
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	2.4		2.4	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses															
25.2	Representation Allowances															
25.2	Non-Federal Audits															
25.2	Grievances/Investigations															
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3
25.2	Vehicle Rental															
25.2	Manpower Contracts															
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services															
25.2	Recruiting activities															
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments															
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4.5	3.3	7.8	4.0	3.9	7.9	6.5	3.9	10.4	4.1	3.9	8.0	6.1	3.9	10.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	1.5	3.5	5.0	2.7	3.5	6.2	2.7	3.5	6.2	3.1	3.5	6.6	3.1	3.5	6.6
25.2	ADP related contracts															
Subtotal OC 25.2		16.0	7.0	23.0	17.1	7.6	24.7	19.6	7.6	27.2	18.2	7.7	25.9	20.2	7.7	27.9
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts															
Subtotal OC 25.3		9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		4.2	4.2		4.6	4.6		4.6	4.6		5.2	5.2		5.2	5.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5
Subtotal OC 25.4			4.7	4.7		5.1	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.7	5.7		5.7	5.7
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.4	2.3	1.8	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.4	2.4
25.7	Storage Services															
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		6.0	6.0		7.1	7.1	0.3	7.1	7.4		7.9	7.9	0.3	7.9	8.2
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		0.9	0.9		1.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.4		1.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Subtotal OC 25.7		1.2	7.3	8.5	1.7	8.6	10.3	2.6	8.6	11.2	1.8	9.5	11.3	2.6	9.5	12.1
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)															
Subtotal OC 25.8																

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID / HONDURAS Org. No: 522 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	8.6	4.2	12.8	7.7	5.6	13.3	9.8	5.6	15.4	5.6	4.2	9.8	7.7	4.2	11.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	8.6	4.2	12.8	7.7	5.6	13.3	9.8	5.6	15.4	5.6	4.2	9.8	7.7	4.2	11.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.															
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.															
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles															
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment															
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	7.1		7.1	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	1.3		1.3	1.4		1.4	2.1		2.1	1.4		1.4	2.1		2.1
	Subtotal OC 31.0	8.4		8.4	10.8		10.8	11.5		11.5	6.4		6.4	7.1		7.1
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)															
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings															
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office															
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential															
	Subtotal OC 32.0															
42.0	Claims and indemnities															
	Subtotal OC 42.0															
TOTAL BUDGET		315.6	385.3	700.9	203.2	437.8	641.0	214.0	486.8	700.8	213.0	438.0	651.0	223.3	488.2	711.5

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

31.5

32.4

32.4

33.4

33.4

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

1.0

14.0

1.0

14.5

1.0

14.5

1.0

15.0

1.0

15.0

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

## ANNEXES

### **Special Objective HURRICANE RECONSTRUCTION MPP Objective: Save Lives and Reduce Suffering in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters**

#### **Special Reporting Requirements for BHR Programmed Resources**

**Summary** - It was originally estimated that there were approximately 1.2 million food insecure people in Honduras (about 20% of the population) as a result of Hurricane Mitch, many of whom were also homeless and in shelters. Although no subsequent definitive assessment has been made since Hurricane Mitch struck, the number of food insecure people appears to be less than the original estimate.

USAID is working with CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the World Food Program (WFP) to meet the emergency food needs of the hurricane victims for the next 4-6 months. The emergency food aid program is being implemented in all departments of Honduras, except the Bay Islands, with the distribution of 76,090 metric tons of food aid by the WFP (39,098 Mt. of which 25,240 is the USG's contribution) and the two Title II Cooperating Sponsors, CRS (19,000 Mt.) and CARE (19,090 Mts.). WFP was to reach an average of 600,000 victims through direct distribution and food for work from November 15, 1998 through May 15, 1999; CRS, 100,000 persons from November 17, 1998 through November 16, 1999; and, CARE, 350,000 persons from December 1, 1998 through April 30, 1999 now extended to September 30, 1999.

The Cooperating Sponsors and WFP conducted a rapid assessment of the food security situation in 60 municipalities of the approximately 300 being served by the Emergency Title II and WFP programs. The rapid assessments demonstrated that food security continues to be a problem in the heavily to moderately damaged municipalities. In these communities, damages to crops, farmland, infrastructure, and loss of employment is severe and people neither have sufficient food reserves nor income to sustain household food security until the September harvest. Based upon these assessments, CRS and CARE are re-targeting more food aid to the most food-insecure municipalities and phasing out others where food insecurity is less severe. Further, both Cooperating Sponsors will adjust their food for work program to give greater emphasis to land reclamation, watershed management and road construction.

Roberta VanHaeften of LAC/RSD completed a food needs assessment which cautions against approving more rice donations until a detailed supply and demand study is conducted to determine the impact on the local rice milling industry.

**Performance and Prospects** - The food for work and direct distribution program of CRS and CARE provided thousands of homeless, unemployed and traumatized people with a means of dedicating their time to their most immediate needs, such as shelter, rehabilitating schools and clinics and gaining access to their communities. Fields have been cleared and drained and hundreds of farmers are preparing their land for planting. Neighborhood streets and access roads have been temporarily repaired and rehabilitated, providing people with access to their communities and allowing for renewed movement of commerce and produce at harvest time.

*Food provided to hurricane victims* - **CRS** has distributed a total of 3,458 metric tons to an average of 80,195 persons per month through food for work, mostly since January and February, 1999. An additional 3,638 persons, mostly children, the elderly and handicapped people were provided food through direct distribution.

**CARE** has distributed 8,218 metric tons to an average of 160,450 victims per month through its food for work program. Under its direct distribution program to homeless persons in shelters, CARE provided rations to 13,980 persons in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Choluteca.

<b>Cooperating Sponsor</b>	<b>FFW Average No of Beneficiaries per month</b>	<b>Direct Distribution Average No. of Beneficiaries per month</b>	<b>Actual Beneficiaries per month</b>	<b>Planned Beneficiaries per month</b>
<b>CRS</b>	<b>80,195</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>83,883</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>CARE</b>	<b>160,450</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>174,430</b>	<b>350,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,645</b>	<b>17,618</b>	<b>258,313</b>	<b>450,000</b>

*Rehabilitation of rural and municipal infrastructure through food for work programs* - Both **CRS** and **CARE** have each worked to produce outputs such as the following:

- communities partially rehabilitated through clearing of mud and basic repairs of schools, community centers, clinics, cemeteries and drainage canals built;
- kilometers of access roads and streets cleared of debris and basic repairs made;
- kilometers of roads with more substantial repair and resurfacing, including rehabilitation of drainage canals;
- hectares of farmland rehabilitated through clearing rocks and debris, building drainage canals, and recovering soil;
- homes rehabilitated by clearing out mud and repairing flood damage; houses being built; and
- communities assisted in repairing water and sanitation facilities.

*Number of person months (men and women) of employment generated by food for work.*

<b>CRS</b>	21,454
<b>CARE</b>	<u>66,640</u>
<b>Total</b>	88,094

CARE, with USAID funds and DOD assistance, responded immediately to the Hurricane Mitch disaster by distributing by airlift and ground transportation a total of 3,476 metric tons of rice, beans, vegetable oil and corn soya blend. This quantity of food provided immediate relief to approximately 270,000 persons for a period of 30 days.

CARE and CRS independently implemented rapid assessments of their food programs to determine what the micro level food security needs are and how the programs can be re-targeted to reach the most food insecure communities. The assessments are permitting CRS and CARE to retarget food aid to the most food insecure communities and begin rehabilitation food for work projects.

A Food Needs Assessment has been finalized by Roberta VanHaeften from LAC/RSD which permitted the Mission and BHR/FFP/ER to make better programming decisions on the direction of the Emergency Title II Program and its support to WFP.

## EMERGENCY FOOD AID PROGRAM ASSISTS THOUSAND OF HURRICANE VICTIMS

Hurricane Mitch dislocated thousands of people throughout Honduras, and due to the disaster, many of them have been and remain unable to provide food for their families. The successful USAID-funded Emergency Food Aid program was developed to address food needs and assist with reconstruction efforts. With the USAID emergency food aid grantees of CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and the World Food Program, over 200,000 people have been inspired to rebuild their communities. In just five months, over 2,000 communities have been rehabilitated with the clearing of mud and debris of roads and public areas; with the basic repairs of schools, churches, and health clinics; and the building of drainage canals. Nearly 3,000 hectares of farmland have been rehabilitated and over 3,500 kilometers of roads have been cleaned and repaired. When this program ends in May, it is our hope that the victims of Mitch will be well on their

An Inter-institutional Coordinating Committee was established at the beginning of the program to assign geographic regions of coverage, agree on rations to be distributed and as a forum to resolve inter-institutional problems. Although problems still exist, without this means of coordination and healthy debate, institutional rivalries could have gotten out of hand.

Although Robert and Cynthia Gersony's February 1999 **Post Mitch Employment Generation Assessment** recommended an immediate reduction of food aid to Honduras, field visits, Roberta VanHaeften's Bellmon analysis, and the rapid assessments made by the Cooperating Sponsors show that this measure is not warranted. The Cooperating Sponsors are performing well in responding to the food security needs of the hurricane victims and are adjusting their programs to re-target the most vulnerable communities and begin rehabilitation activities.

### Possible Adjustments to Plans

The Mission has made efforts to respond to updated information on food needs and re-target as appropriate. CARE, with the concurrence of both the Mission and BHR/FFP/ER, is submitting a no cost extension of its present Transfer Authorization from April 30 to September 30, 1999 and calling forward the balance of 4,000 metric tons of its food allocation. CARE has presented a planning document showing accomplishments to date and how it plans to re-target communities, and re-orient its program toward rehabilitation projects according to the results of its rapid assessment. CRS will call forward 1,500 metric tons immediately and do a pipeline analysis to determine if it needs the last shipments of the remaining balance of 1,500 metric tons.

**The Mission will need to find additional resources for CRS and CARE, along with their cooperating NGOs, to finance complementary inputs for the food for work program in reconstruction activities.**

## ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

### 22 CFR 216 Reviews

- (1) **Production and Policy Enhancement Program (PROPEP)**, to improve the policy environment conducive to poverty reduction, and enhance market access and competitiveness by the poor. An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was submitted, and the threshold decision was a categorical exclusion, in LAC-IEE-98-26, dated June 30, 1998.
- (2) **The Health Sector II Project, Infectious Disease Initiative Component** to assist the Ministry of Health in its activities to stop the increasing incidence of tuberculosis and to combat malaria and dengue. An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was submitted, and the threshold decision was a negative determination, in LAC-IEE-98-47, dated September 4, 1998.
- (3) Grant No. HSH-1338-G-00-6001-ASHA-671, under the **American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program**, awarded to the Panamerican Agriculture School-Zamorano, to construct infrastructure for recycling and ecological treatment of sewage. An IEE was submitted, and the threshold decision was a negative determination by BHR, dated December 9, 1998.
- (4) **The Emergency Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges (RECAP) Activity**, to rehabilitate many secondary and tertiary roads, with associated bridges, in the areas most affected by Hurricane Mitch. Environmentally-sound practices will be employed through the use of a previously-approved environmental impact guidelines manual. An IEE was submitted and the threshold decision was a negative determination, in LAC-IEE-99-06, dated April 19, 1999.

## **RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: EXPANDED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND MARKETS**

- IR1.1 Improved policy environment conducive to poverty reduction through economic growth
  - 1.1.1 Consolidated and improved economic policies to alleviate poverty
  - 1.1.2 Expanded culture of open markets and entrepreneurship
- IR1.2 Improved market access and competitiveness by the poor
  - 1.2.1. Increased economic activity by small farmers and other entrepreneurs
  - 1.2.2 Expanded financial services to microenterprises
- IR1.3 Increased educational attainment
  - 1.3.1. Improved and expanded basic education
  - 1.3.2. Increased number of vocational center graduated employed
- IR1.4 Sustainable pine forest management practices extended
  - 1.4.1 Improved institutional capacity
  - 1.4.2. Increased use of proper forest management practices
  - 1.4.3. Increased access to economic opportunities

### **SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 2: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY**

- IR2.1 Improved management of protected areas
  - 2.1.1. Public and private institutions working effectively
  - 2.1.2. Increased use of conservation practices in selected areas
- IR2.2 Sustainable and more productive hillside agriculture (ended in 1998)
  - 2.2.1. Increased use of sustainable agricultural practices
  - 2.2.2. Increased access to income generation activities

### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN FAMILY HEALTH**

- IR3.1 Increased Use of reproductive health services, including family planning
  - 3.1.1. Improved delivery of sustainable reproductive health services by ASHONPLAFA
  - 3.1.2. Improved delivery of rural reproductive health services by MOH and PVOs



- IR3.2 Sustained use of child survival services via health reform and rehabilitation of facilities
  - 3.2.1. Improved quality and efficiency of public sector primary health care system
  - 3.2.2. Improved health policy to increase equitable access to primary health care
  - 3.2.3. Increased public and private sector resources for primary health care
  - 3.2.4. Restored access of rural population to water and sanitation
- IR3.3 Increased use of STI/AIDS prevention practices
  - 3.3.1. Improved delivery of STI/AIDS prevention and STI treatment programs
- IR3.4 Improved household food security in Title II target areas
  - 3.4.1. Increased availability of staple and non-traditional foods
  - 3.4.2. Increased access to food
  - 3.4.3. Improved utilization of food
  - 3.4.4. Improved institutional capacity
- IR3.5 Increased use of malaria, dengue, TB prevention and control services
  - 3.4.1. Improved delivery of malaria and dengue prevention and control
  - 3.4.2. Improved delivery of TB prevention and control
  - 3.4.3. Improved infectious diseases surveillance

#### **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: MORE RESPONSIVE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES WITH GREATER CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

- IR4.1: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights
  - 4.1.1. New Criminal Procedure Code effectively implemented
  - 4.1.2. Independent, apolitical, and effective judiciary
  - 4.1.3. Independent, apolitical, and effective Public Ministry
  - 4.1.4. Broader and more effective civil society participation in justice sector reforms and monitoring
  - 4.1.5. Change mind set: rule of law
- IR4.2: More responsive and effective municipal government
  - 4.2.1. Strengthened municipal government
  - 4.2.2. Improved citizen participation in local government
  - 4.2.3. Improved coverage of basic services
  - 4.2.4. Enhanced equality of women and ethnic groups in municipal context

## EVALUATION AGENDA

	Schedule
Private Sector Population Program III	07/98
Health Sector II	07/98
Land Use and Productivity Enhancement (LUPE)	08/98 carried out by CARE
PL-480 Title II	09/98 survey by CARE
Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF)	04/99
Basic Education and Skills Training	01/00